INSURANCE.
All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 234 BOMBAY THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 20 1928 ONE ANNA

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
22 Sep.	Ranpura ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
„ „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Nalders * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
24 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
11 „	Mores * ..		10,953
21 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
18 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
30 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
18 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Nalders * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£ 64	£ 112
	B	£ 60	£ 105
	C	£ 55	£ 98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	21 Sept.	30 Sept.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	18 Oct.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@14 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

For MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 Oct.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 „	4 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

eamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	23 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 „	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
24th Sept.	† Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.	
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.	
1929.			
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
20th Sept.	Ellora ..	Mombasa via Marmugoa
21st „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
22nd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
24th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
26th „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
26th „	Karagola ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gul mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

After 8th September Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Thurs Friday sailing when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	12th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd „
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
SILVER JUBILEE NUMBER
OF
THE INDIAN REVIEW.

Contains Double the usual matter, over Hundred Portraits, Illustrations and Numerous Autograph Messages.

CONTENTS.

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION

From Lord Hardinge, Lord Haldane, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Olivier, H E. Viscount Goschen, Lord Willingdon, H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey, Lord Sinha, Lord Riddell, Lord Clwyd, Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman, Hon. Sir Moncrieff Smith, Sir Alexander White, H. H. the Aga Khan, Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali, Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Sir Sidney Lee, Mahatma Gandhi, Rt. Hon. Sastri, Sir Harnam Singh, and others.

SPECIAL ARTICLES BY

Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee, Sir Valentine Chirol, The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Mian Sir Mahomed Shafi, J. C. Molony, I.C.S., Dr. Shams-ul-Ulema, J. Modi, Dr. James H. Cousins, Dr. Brainerd Spooner, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, The Anagarika Dharmapala, Mr. C. F. Andrews, The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Pickthall, Sir K. G. Gupta, Prof. Vaswani and others.

PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Besides facsimiles of autograph messages from distinguished personages, there are over a hundred portraits and illustrations.

PRICE RE. ONE.

But this Number will be given free to New subscribers of the Review who remit Rs. 5 (five), before 30th November. 1928. Subscriptions can commence from any month. No. V.P.P.'s will be sent. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless Rupees Five, a year's subscription, is paid in advance. When remitting please mention the name of the paper containing this advertisement.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
G. T., MADRAS.

-Daring Prophesy-

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas in Postal Stamps and receive a copy of my

ALBUM of beautiful Pictures.

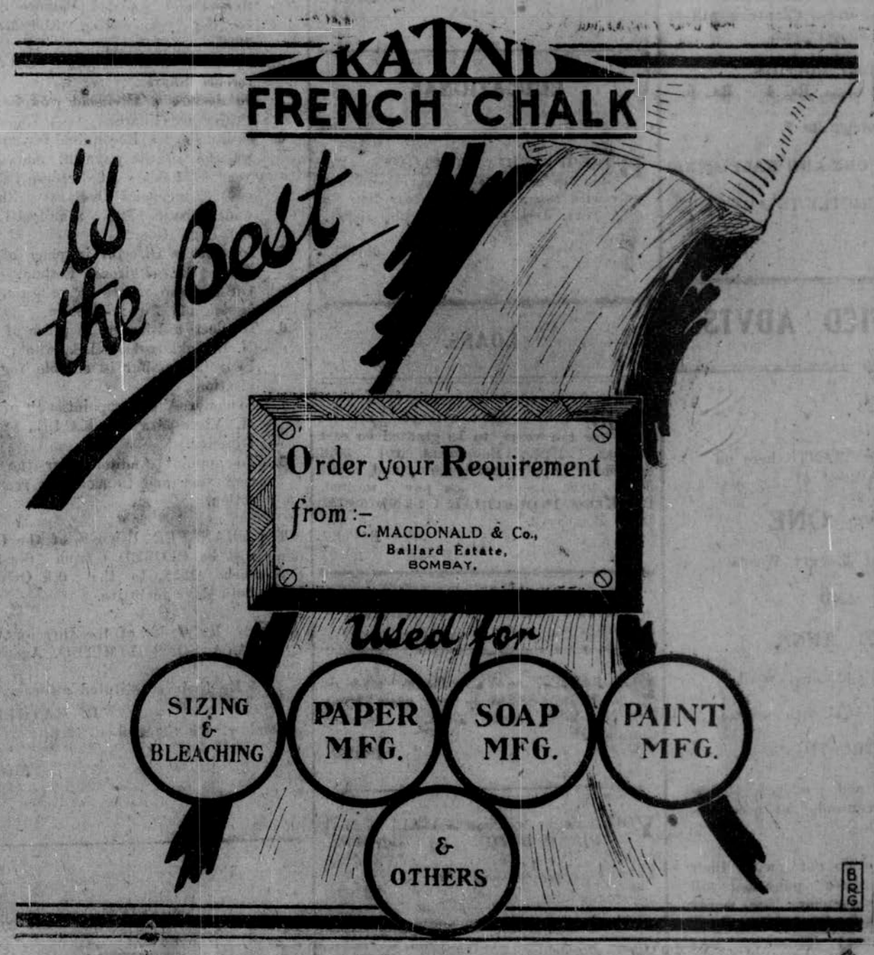
To enable you to come nearer the Truth.

THE
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar : (KATHIAWAR,)

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.



Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG',
Telephone—21072.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"THE WORLD'S NEWS"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.
(Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION.)

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd." CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LABORATORY ASSISTANT to analyse sizing materials, chemicals, etc., which are used in cotton mills. A candidate with previous experience in this line will be preferred, but the post is also open to one who has passed M. Sc. with chemistry. Apply stating age, experience and minimum salary required, to CALICO MILLS, Ahmedabad.

A 31109

WANTED—3 TIME KEEPERS, 2 GENERAL CLERKS 6 CLERKS for railway ag well paid candidates for Railway duties and Station Master training. Apply with 2 annas stamp to MANAGER S. ANUMAN SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.

A ... R1181

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE—WANTED—A competent LADY DOCTOR (M.B.B.S.), Salary Rs. 150/ P.M. Free quarters or house-rent Rs. 25/ p.m. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, BARODA STATE, Baroda, stating age, qualifications, nationality, etc.

A 31093

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.

A. R30617

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GRADUATE, fresh from College, account knowing preferred. Apply personally with Application in handwriting W. NANJI KALIDAS, Chotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi.

A R1187

WANTED:—Middle-aged UNDER-GRADUATES in Persian as teachers for the Marine School at Novha. Trained preferred. Apply stating terms to the ESTATE MANAGER, Novha House, Queen's Road, Bombay.

A R1183

EDUCATIONAL.

HOMEOPATHIC DIPLOMAS.—For various diplomas by correspondence. Apply with two annas stamps to Box No. 2188, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

R1184

LOANS.

5000/— Cash Loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. Enlistment till 30th September. Apply particulars and result July 1928. Agents on pay wanted. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE. LTD. Bombay 2.

L R1182

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Fine Valve Radio set complete. Rupees 375 or near offer. Apply Box No. 2189, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

T R1188

YOU must know what is ITALIAN HOT SPRING BATH. Its refreshing. Besides it aids Beauty and Culture Address:—opposite G. P. O.

T R1189

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

1. POST ROAD ENGINEER.
2. Salary upto Rs. 500.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.

Urgently required to apply with photographs and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st of October, 1928, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev. of Alwar.

31106

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

WANTED—Two INDIAN MARINE ENGINEERS with B.O.T. Certificates. Pay Rs. 350—10—390 per mensem. Applications to be made in writing to the SUPERINTENDENT OF MACHINERY, 8, Garden Reach, CALCUTTA.

31108

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1928.
2. To declare a Dividend on First Preference Shares.
3. To declare a Dividend on Second Preference Shares.
4. To consider a Resolution for appropriation of the payment made last year to holders of Second Preference Shares and Ordinary Shares under the Scheme sanctioned by the High Court.
5. To elect a Director in place of the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., O.B.E., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
6. To elect a Director in place of Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, C.I.E., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
7. To confirm the appointment of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., as a Director.
8. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th September, 1928, to the 6th October, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,

By their constituted attorney,
R. MATHER.

Bombay, 4th September, 1928.

31081

NOTICE.

MOTOR LAUNCH ENGINE DRIVER'S CERTIFICATE No. 662 has been stolen on the 27th day of August, 1928. Any person who finds the same should return it to the undersigned who will reward the finder.

SHAHABUDDIN ABDUL KADAR.

Address:—
Jail Road,
Above Taddy Shop, 1st Floor.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1928.

R1188

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st September, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort by order of Messrs. Tejmal Bhogchand and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mortgagors:—

Sheth Tulsidas Gokuldas Mathuradas:—Two pairs Diamond Buttis, one Pearl Necklace, one pair Diamond and Emerald Bracelets, one wrist watch set with diamonds.

Shah Chhagan Ramchandra:—Imitation Rubies Rings, Opels, etc.

Babu Bhuden Wasudev:—1 Embroidered Saddle.

Parsi Manekshaw Ardeshir:—One ring and one collar button.

Vishnu Sitaram Hirlekar:—Mangalsutra and Thonsi.

Mangaldas Trikamdas:—Diamond Pendant, Pearl Kudas, pairls, etc.

L GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMBEKAR STREET (CHAS MOHLLA).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 989 of 1926 (Bai Aishabai and others vs. Bai Fatmabai and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 3rd April 1928, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kambekar Street (Chas Mohlla) admeasuring about 80 sq. yards according to the earlier title deeds but actually admeasuring about 134 sq. yards bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2994 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2595, Street Nos. 205-7 and bounded on the East by a Sweepers' passage, on the West by Kambekar Street (Chas Mohlla) on the North by the property of Haji Ayub Allarkhia and on the South by the property of Haji Vahidena Haji Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Back Bay House", Upper Colaba, valuable furniture of the whole bungalow, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, glass, crockery and silver ware, carpets, real mahogany rol' top desk, sweet-tone Cottage piano, silver and book cases, Chesterfield suites, hatstand, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy chairs, meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of Thomas A. Keith, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe, Price Rs. 2 per dozen.

Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. Price Rs. 3.

Sujan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. Price Rs. 2 per tola.

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., Price Rs. 3 only.

Tila Dilruba (Regd.)—Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

Dr. S. S. SHARMA, KAVIRATNA.
Darulshefa (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.)

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
DAWN
The Wonderful Herbert Wilcox Production which has stirred the world Civilized World with its Magnificent Theme and Tale of Heroic Life and Death and a Conflict of Loyalties told in Reverence and without Bitterness
AND
The Wonderfully Realistic Acting by
SYBIL THORNDIKE
England's Greatest Stage Star in the Immortal Roll of—
NURSE EDITH CAVELL
Britain's Greatest Film and Achievement.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
DICK NORTON'S REVUE CO.
IN
"INCIDENTS"
Artistically Staged, Gorgeously dressed.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
SILKEN SHACKLES
WITH
IRENE RICH
AND
HUNTLY GORDON
See the story of a woman who couldn't make her eyes behave.—

CHARITY ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMME.
'The Passing Show'
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
on the 28th September, at 5-30 P. M.
Under the Patronage of Sir Hormusji Cawasji Dinshaw (of Aden) Kt., M. V. O., O. B. E.

1—Piano Duette.
2—Violin Solo.
3—Indian Song.
4—Fountain of Youth, Dance of the Water Sprites.
5—Piano Solo.
6—English and French Songs.

2nd PART.

7—Flute and Piano.
8—Historical Tableau "Fire down the Ages" forty ladies taking part in it.
9—Violin Duette.
10—Children's show. Various dances.

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future result? If you want to know it—purchase Professor SHAH'S Weekly Cotton Forecast showing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10]. He had published in "Bombay Samachar" on 5-9-28 that Bureau Report will be bearish accordingly it came bearish and market gone down. Whole life istory is predicted by examining Palm.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

Visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.)

Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association—(Alshi's Patia), on 2nd floor, Bombay No. 2.

N.B.:—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply.

Professor SHAH alias
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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER PRICES IMPROVE 21 POINTS.—
SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING—POOR SPOT DEMAND.
FUTURE 21 TO 14 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Sept. 18.

Reports of unfabourable and fears of heavy damage failed to induce outside buying. The improvement in prices was taken advantage of Southern farmers to hedge their expected arrivals and prices relapsed. A sever storm was expected to do considerable damage as it was accompanied by heavy rainfall of about 7 inches at several places. This development passed of quietly without any damage of note to the growing crop. The improvement which followed these reports proved so far temporary and it next increased hedge selling, spot demand continues poor. The general sentiment still continues bearish and buying power diminishes at the advance. The recent covering of short contracts has weakened the technical situation and it appears as if further low level will be reached. The market opened at arise of 12 points and improved further 12 points on short covering stimulated by unfavourable weather reports, As soon as the demand was supplied, prices steadily gave way until close on Southern Hedge selling. The close was easy at a decline of 21 points for near months and 14 points for distant deliveries. Spot demand continues disappointing and although local stock is believed to be very light, prices declined 25 points to 17.65c.

The New Orleans futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 20 to 18 points. Spot Cotton prices lost 20 points and closed at 16.95c.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Narden & Co. cable under dates as under:—

D/- 17th Inst:—"General feeling more friendly; rather sell on good rallies."

D/- 18ht Inst:—"Hedge selling in outstanding factor."

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following Cable from New York friends:—Hedge Selling.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 18.

October	17.40—.21
December	17.40—.15
January	17.36—.19
March	17.32—.14
May	17.30—.15
Middling Spot	17.65—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 18.

October	16.70—.20
January	16.83—.18
Middling Spot	16.95—.20

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 18.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
October	17.79
January	17.74
March	17.69
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
October	17.67
January	17.62
March	17.57
March	17.57
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M:—	
October	17.04
January	17.15
March	17.22

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 18.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	86,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	36,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 18.

Silver:—Market is quiet.	
Spot	26-1/8
Forward	26-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 18.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|4|11-3|8.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Sept. 19.	
F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 18-9-28	914000	1399000
Yesterday do.	86000	77000
Stock at Ports 14-9-28	625000	1322000
Exports to date do.	677000	749000
Interior Towns do.	275000	413000
Liverpool 14-9-28	655000	1138000
Visible Supply 14-9-28	204500	3525000
Quantity in sight do.	1089000	1712000

LIVERPOOL

HEAVY RAINS—LOCAL BUYING HEDGE SELLING TRADE FIXING CALL SALES. SHORT COVERING. FUTURES 11 TO 3 POINTS HIGHER SALES 7,000 BALES.—

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

The Liverpool futures market opened firm on reports of heavy rains. Local operators were buying while trade was fixing call sales. Shorts also covered but hedge selling pressure caused some weakmarket closed at a rise of 11 points for mess in values of distant options. The near months and 3 points for summer positions. Spot prices improved 17 points to 9.94d. per lb. and sales amounted to 7,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed at a rise of 13 to 8 points and Egyptians were steady at an advance of 3 to 8 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable D/. 15th Inst. from their Liverpool friends:—

"Market lifeless, generally bearish business mostly speculative. Hedge seeling becoming small. Think dangerous position being created as basis high in America.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable:—

Liverpool 17th inst:—

9-30 A.M.:—"Light to moderate rains South Texas. Heavy storm on the Coast Florida. Weather cooler. West Belt generally fair Entire Belt partly cloudy. East Belt rains expected."

11-20 A.M.:—Buy for reaction."

8-40 P.M.:—"American trade buying encouraged by Official statement, trade outlook favourable, but Southern selling continues an advances."

D/- 18th:—Inst.

9-30 A.M.:—"East Belt moderate rains. Heavy rains North Florida. Forecas East Belt heavy rains. Slightly unfavourable."

8-45 P.M.:—"Increased hedging Local operators disappointed at failure storm to excite outside interest."

From New Orleans:—

D/- 17th Inst.:—Tropical Cyclone intensity severe passed off Florida. Taking curve Atlantic states. Excessive rains Georgia, South and North Carolina."

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following Cables from Liverpool:—

1. Weather Cooler—Heavy rains along Carolina Coast.

2. Local buying on heavy rains in the Eastern belt.

3. Hedge Selling. Trade firing call sells short covering owing to storm which is lessening and going towards the North through Georgia with heavy rains, 7 inches in charleston.

Another of their Liverpool friends Cable as under.—Market reactionary but improvement probably temporary, Hedge Selling increasing.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

	Opening	Closing.
September		9.46 plus .12
October	9.25	9.31 plus .11
November		9.19 plus .09
December		9.20 plus .08
January	9.15	9.19 plus .07
February		9.19 plus .07
March	9|19	9.22 plus .06
April		9|22 plus .06
May	9.25	9.23 plus .04
June		9.25 plus .03
July	9.22	9.22 plus .03
August		9.18 plus .02
September		9.18 plus .02
October		9.16
Middling Spot		9.94 plus .17

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

Seinde Fully Good	6.50 plus .10
Seinde Fine	6.75 plus .10
Seinde Superfine	7.00 plus .10
Bengal Good	6.25 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	6.50 plus .10
Bengal Fine	6.75 plus .10
Oomra Good	6.70 plus .10
Oomra Fully Good	7.00 plus .10
Oomra Fine	7.30 plus .10
Broach Fully Good	8.10 plus .10
Broach Fine	8.35 plus .10
Broach Superfine	8.60 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

September	16.38 plus .03
October	16.48 plus .03
November	16.58 plus .03
December	16.73 plus .03

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

The local market opened to-day at Rs. 318|8 for Broach A.|M. delivery and ruled easy on long liquidation. When prices receded to Rs. 317 there was little covering which resulted in a small rally but Liverpool opening prices being quiet prices again declined to Rs. 317. Although cables were received showing heavy rains in parts of cotton-belt the Liverpool marke fully responded to the overnight

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, Sept 19.
9-30 A. M.

Messrs Thomas Smith & Co have received the following cable:—

"Heavy rains Eastern Belt, cool night. Forecast "East Belt partly cloudy. Balance entire Belt generally fair."

weakness in American Cotton Exchanges. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M.	318	0	0
Oomra D.|J.	285	0	0
Bengal D.|J.	252	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

The forward market ruled steady and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	319/12
Oomra D/J.	286/8
Bengal D/J.	254

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Sept.	210.80—3.90
Dec.	210.90—4.70
Mar.	210.90—6.20

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 19
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	15-9-28 This year	Last year	
Khandesh		185	371
Central India	179	304	3,837
Barsi and Nagar	193	193	583
Hyderabad-Gaorani		193	
Berar	581	1.417	1,730
Central Provinces	1	271	1,883
Total Oomras	953	3,603	8,404
Dhollera		872	3,887
N.-W. Provinces			1,328
Rajputana		297	1,904
Sind-Punjab			1,467
Broach		282	552
Coompta & Dharwar		502	514
Westerns-Northerns		862	1,51
Cocoanada			
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		107	3,380
Persian			852
American			16,468
Egyptian and African		1,848	1,482
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			
Total		953	8,323 41,756

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 13th Sept.
Bombay, Sept. 19

In full-pressed Bales	15-9-28 This year	Last year	
Europe	1,253	20,026	16,060
Japan & China	2,700	76,977	31,326
Coast Ports		1,218	850
Up-country by Rail		4,978	1,282
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		6,781	1,832
Total		3,953 109,980	51,350

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

200 B. Karshandas Khurja 249
200 Japan T. & Co. Khandesh 235
500 A. Damodar Bengal 23 0
100 Gokak Mill Khamgaon 225
100 Buranpur Mill Sargodha 327
100 Bombay & Co. Mathia 218
100 Japan T. & Co. Dhamangaon 268
200 Gokaldas Dossa Ranpur 280
100 Forbes & Co. Chandausi 230
300 K. Vishram & Co. Sirhind 230
200 Ralli Bros. Mathia 201
300 G. G. Kesha Khandesh 241
200 Do. Comptah 314
200 Birla Bros. Mundra 322
200 Volkart Bros. Nagar 250

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Bengal 251 D/J.
Broach 319 A/M.
Oomra 285 D/J.

SPOT RATES.

Southern	312	307	300	293
Comptah	327	317	307	

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

London Ready 26/4
Forward 26/6 China Opening 2/7/2
American Cent 57/6 Closing 2/7/3
Ready 59/5
Bhadon Opening 59/2 Highest 59/7, Lowest 59/2, Closing 59/5.
Tejimundi /11/
Asoji Opening 59/4 Highest 59/9, Lowest 59/4, Closing 59/7.
Tejimundi 1/6

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/3
Bhadon 21/6/3
Asoje 20/6/6
National City 21/10
N. Manordass 21/9/6
N. Motilaj 21/6/3
Tone of Silver.—Dull. Prices rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy. America offered after fixing. Buyers satisfied.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 15|16.
D D 1|5 31|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 31|32.
Banks Selling D D 1|6.
Banks Selling T T 1/3 31/32 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 31|32 Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1/6.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6-1|4 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 9|32 Oct.
NEW YORK—
B.C. T T 276-1|2.
Banks Selling T T 275|
Banks Baying T T 275.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 924.
Banks Buying D D 936.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 126-1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 123-1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 137-1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 175
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1/2
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-5/8
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.85-1/8 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 3/16 19th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 23/32 15th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 15th inst.
London/Belgium 34.89 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 15th inst.
London/Italy 90.8 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11-3/8 18th inst. £4-4-11-1/2 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 26-1/8 18th inst. 26 7/16 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 26-1/4 18th inst. 26 9/16 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 57-1/4 18th inst. 58-3/4 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4-9/32 per cent. 18th inst. 4 9/32 per cent 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4-1/2 per cent 18th inst. 4-1/2 per cent 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-3/4 per cent mons. 3 per cent 6 mos. 4 per cent 12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 18.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A. & C	22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	138-1|2
P and O. Banking Corporation	9-1|2
National Bank	54
Eastern Bank	7-3|8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	90
Conversion Loan	77-1|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	102-1|2
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	54-1|2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	61
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71-1|8
Consols	55-3|4
War Loan 5 per cent.	102-3|4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	94

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 18.

	£
Copper English best Selected	67-1|8
Copper Braziers	77-1|4
Yellow Metal	65-3|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	21
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-5|8
Tin English Ingots	214-3|4

Tin Plates I.C. 20" x 14" 112 sheets per case of 108 lb net. 18s. 3d.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 18.

Interest Day to Day loans 4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-9|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1|2 p.c
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

GENERAL RISE IN VALUES

NATURAL RECOVERY

Bombay, Sept. 19.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled firm and prices show general rise. Tata Iron shares were the chief source of strength owing to the end of the Jamshedpur deadlock. There was considerable support by old bulls and prices closed firm on ecatered buying and short covering. Mills shares also opened steady and closed better on unfounded rumours of an early end of strike. Cement shares were firm Tata Hydros were firm. Indian Manufacturings were done at 1302/8. E. D. Sassoon ordinary shares were done at 0/11/3. Kasturchand exchanged hands at the opening at Rs. 14/4 but closed firm at 16/4. Framjee Petits were done at 261/4. New Mofussil Press were sold at 630/. Gujarat Railways opened at 93 and closed at 94. Upper Sindh Lights were done 88/8. India Bank closed at 91/ after opening at Rs. 90/12. Imperial Bank (New) opened at Rs. 353/12 but closed at 355/ Central Bank opened at 24/2 and closed at 24/4. Ahd. Electric shares were done at 135/ Andhra Valley Ordinary shares exchanged hands at 700/ Tata Powers were steady at 511/4. Katni Defd. opened 902/8 and closed at 905/ Punjab Cement opened at 15/2 and improved Rs. 2/ Oriental Life Ince. shares opened at 2440/ and closed at 2450/ New India Ince. opened at 21/4 and closed at 21/10. Vlucan shares were steady at 7/14. Bombay Steams and Scindia ruled steady and closed at 240/ and 14/3 respectively. Tata Steel Second Prefs opened at 91/ and closed at 92/8. Port Cannings were done 680/ Tata Construction shares opened at 63/ and improved As. 8/ Tata Oil Mills were steady and after opening at 28/ improved to Rs. 28/8. Bombay Telephones were done at 52/12 and Debentures are steady at 58/ B. B. Petrol opened at Rs. 4/7 but closed steady at Rs. 4/9/6. Mckenzi shares closed at 267/8. Dyeing opened at Rs. 795/ but closed firm at 812/8. Nagpur 367/8, 381/14. Colaba 495, 502/8. Cregcent 133/12, 135. Indore 365, 366/4. Kohinoor 206/4, 210. New Great 237/8, 238/12. Pearl 480, 496/4. Simplex 101/4, 108/12. Swadesh 455/, 465/. Pabani 206+4, 212/8. Fazal 742/8, 765. Indian Bleaching 227/8, 231/4. Alcocks 333/12, 340. Burma 765/, 777/8. Trams 151/4, 152/8. Bundi 23/6, 23/14. Central I. Mining 13/12, 14. Indian Cement 345, 357/8. Tata Steel Defd. 238/12, 249/6. Ordinary 70/, 73/12. Tata Hydros Ordinary 1060, 1071/4.

Face Value	Name	Bombay, Sept. 19. Closing Quotations.
	Ahme. Advance	... 380
100	Ahme Advance	... 378/12
50	Apollo	... 6
500	Bom: Cot:	... 341-4
250	Bombay Dyeing	... 81?8
250	Bradbury	... 190
100	Century	... 381/14
100	Central India	... 502/8
100	Colaba Land	... 135
100	Ccoria	... 160
100	Crescent	... 145
250	Currim	... 190
250	David	... 250
250	Dawn	... 555
200	Ed: Sassoon	... 97-8
10	E. D. Sassoon	... 0-11-3
100	Elphinstone	... 13
250	Gazulbhoy	... 765
100	Finlay	... 120
1000	F. Petit	... 250
100	Globe	... 19
100	Gokak X. D	... 121/4
100	Indore Malwa	367/8
250	Jamshed	... 35
50	Kastoorchand	... 16/4
100	Khattu	92/8...
100	Kohinoor	211/4
250	Luxmi	1680
100	Madhavrao Scd.	... 11
...100	Madhovji	... 67/8
50	Mathuradas	Nom 60
1000	Maneckji Petit	... 1400
100	Mever Sas:	... 75
250	Model	... 80
1000	Morarji	... 1545
200	New Great	... 238/12
100	New City	 110
250	Pabaney	... 212/8
250	Pearl	... 496
100	Phoenix	... 365
10	Premier	... 9
100	Shapurji	... 14.12
1000	Sholapur	... 6325
250	Sibplex	... 108/12
100	Swan	... 123-12
100	Swadeshi	... 465
500	Tata	... 52/8
500	Vishnu	... 2620
	BANKS.	
100 50A	Baroda	... 83
50	A Central	... 24/2
£10-5A	Eastern	... 93
500	Imperial	... 1457/8
5 500-125A	Imperial Art	... 355
100-50A	India	... 91
5	Union	... 3/10
	CEMENT.	
10	Bundi	... 23/14
250	Indian	... 356/4
100	Kttni Ord.	... 248/12
40	Katni Df.	... 902/8
10	Punjab	... 15|4
	INSURANCE.	
15A	Jupiter	... 11
15A	New India	... 21/10
200-100A	Oriental	... 2450
	MINING.	
10	Central India	... 14
10	Shivrajpur	... 31|8
75	Tata Ord.	... 73/12
40	Tata Def.	... 250
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	... 340
100	Andhra VI	... 700
250	Bom. Steam	... 274/6
6	Brit. B. Petrol	... 4-9-6
125	Bom. Burma Old.	... 977/8
50	Bom. Burma New	... 287/8
100	Indian Bleaching	... 231/4
115	Scindia	... 14/5
30	Tata Construction	... 63|8
100	Ttta Power	... 511/4
100	Tata Hydro	... 1071/4
50	Tram Or.	... 152/8
	PREFERENCE SHARES.	
10	Punjab Portland Cement	13-8
1000	Tata Power Pref	... 905
100	Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	... 92/4
50	Tram Pref.	... 69
1000	Andhra Valley Pref.	... 1007-8
500	Vishnu Pref.	... 637-8
150	Tata Steel 1st Pref.	139|8
500	Tata Mill Pref.	... 60
500	Nagpur Pre.	... 486-4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 18.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot. Sellers 0|8-5|8.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 19.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-14/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|1.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101|15.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/15.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|1.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/2
4 per cent Prot Trust due 1974 Rs. 83/12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates.—2nd Oct. Sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-13-0
1945-55 Rs. 105/14
4-1|2 per cent Bonds 1934 Rs. 97-7-0.
4-1/2 per cent Loan 1955-60 Rs. 95-15-0
Tone of Market:—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

3 months discounts 4-9/32 per cent.
6 months discounts 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2-3/4 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 3-1/4 per cent.
Six months 3 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easier.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

The Market remained entirely (Both Kanto and Soda) closed on 17th and 18th inst. on account of Genersh Chaturthi Holiday and Sawantsari Holiday respectively. The Market has ruled dull to-day and Ready Prices register a drop of about 2 Annas per cwt in Sunday's closing quotations. Forward Prices also record a drop of about 1/2 Anna per ctw.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/11 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Sumatra Rs. 8/10-1/2 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Rajput Rs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Chayehasa Rs. 8/7-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment August Rs. 8/7 per cwt. FBH.
" September Rs. 8/6 per cwt FBH.
" Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/6 per cwt FBH.
" Jan/March Rs. 8/6 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Dull.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Sept. 19. Cwts.
Wheat	1,013
Linseed	2,224
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	298
Gingellyseeds	322
Poppyseed	18
Groundnuts	1,783
Castorseed	1,287
Rice	35,826
Myrabollams	914
Cottonseed	3,690
Mowraseed	410
Gram	1,065
Jeowar	1,344
Mtize	4
Bajree	738
Coal	1,894 tons

WEATHER IN INDIA

MONSOON AGAIN VIGOROUS IN DECCAN.

POONA, Sept. 19.

The monsoon has again been vigorous in North Bombay Deccan and Konkan and has extended into Gujarat and Rajputana. It has also been active in Assam and North Bengal and has penetrated into Bihar. Rain has fallen locally in the extreme north.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana, East Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North and local in Burma, Assam Bihar, Gujarat, Central India, West Central Provinces, Hyderabad South, Coorg and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Punjab East and North, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province and Madras Southeast.

The chief amounts are.—Port Blair and Akyab three quarters of inch; Amherst three; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Lashio a quarter; Shillong and Dinajpur three; Cherrapunji and Dubri two; Dibrugarh and Purnea one; Narayanganj a half; Gaya, Rawalpindi; Sonamarg, Mount Abu, and Udaipur a quarter; Cherat one; Murree, Kotak, Surat, Bhavnagar and Neemuch a half; Ahmedabad two; Akola one; Pendra three quarters; Bombay two; Ratnagiri and Poona one; Malegaon three; Ahmednagar, Parbhani, Salem and Coconada a half; Aurangabad one and a half; Mercara a quarter; and Masulipatam three quarters.

Forecast.—Increase in Gujarat, and Rajputana and extension in Central India, North Bengal, Bihar into United Provinces and along the Western Himalayas.

Earthquake reports.—Earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about one thousand and five hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at one hour and twenty seven minutes on Wednesday September 19.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

The following is the Bombay Daily Weather Report for the 19th September:—General Remarks.—The monsoon has again been vigorous in the north Bombay Deccan and the Konkan and has extended into Gujarat and Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana East, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North, and local in Gujara, Central India West, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad South and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab East and North and Madras Southeast. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana, the central parts of the country and south Madras, and moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and Gujarat. The air is drier than usual in the east and north Punjab and the United Provinces. Temperatures were above normal in the United Provinces and south Rajputana. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 103 deg. at Cawnpore, Mainpuri and Jacobabad.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to continue in the Konkan, Gujarat and Rajputana and extend in Central India and into the United Provinces.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 19th Sept. 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.787 inches .039 below normal.

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.730 inches .004 below normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. 0.43.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.5 degrees 1.7 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees 0.4 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 94 p. c.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 85 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 223 miles.

Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.66 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 7.30 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 82.60 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1500 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 1h. 27m. this morning (I.S)T.).

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 19

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 19-9-28 Colaba Point 1.86", Fort 2.55" J. J. Hospital 1.84".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 89.50, Fort 115.65, J. J. Hospital 89.03.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 57.32, Fort 72.67 J. J. Hospital 58.65.

Total for the corresponding period of 192 Colaba Point 67.05, Fort 99.30, J. J. Hospital 81.01.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs LANGLEY & CO.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

NEW YORK.

	Octr.	Jany.	March
8-9-28	19.25	18.96	18.87
15-9-28:	17.41	17.30	1732
	—1.84	—1.66	—1.55

LIVERPOOL.

	Octr.	Jany.	March
8-9-28	9.96	9.85	9.88
15-9-28	9.06	8.97	9.01
	—.90	—.88	—87

BOMBAY.

	Broach A/May	Oomra D/Jany.
10th	Rs. 339	Rs.306
17th	Rs. 317	Rs. 284
	—Rs. 22	—Rs. 22

Americans: From the point at which the New York market was due open following the decline in Chicago, values on balance are lower by just over 3/4 of a cent.

The action of all markets during the week has been extremely poor. Potential buyers await some signs of a re-establishment of confidence before entering the market for anything but immediate requirements, and meanwhile, with a crop to be sold and a return of weather conditions to favourable towards the end of the week persistent hedge selling outweighed indications of a better trade outlook in America as foreshadowed in the improved Textile figures for August and the increased cotton consumption for the same month. The fact that the decline has not been even greater than that registered is, we think, due to the possibility that the market is much "short" that is generally admitted. A decline of 5½ cents cannot take place without the accumulation of widespread short interests and it is a wise precaution on the part of such accounts to take Contracts while they are being freely offered by the South as, should such offerings for any reasons cease, the position of shorts would be, to say the least of it, difficult in view of the long period of restricted buying on the part of the Trade and the large number of operators who, around present levels see more than a little attraction in the "long" side once confidence is re-established. 17 1/4 cents is a very different story to 22 3/4 cents and the absence of confidence is undoubtedly one of the major maladies of the market at the present moment. We fear it may take some time for its re-establishment, but meanwhile nothing but an exceptional spell of favourable weather can recommend operations on the short side. The crop had a bad start and with conditions as they were up to the end of June one may reason that it is very much open to doubt whther the effect of such a start can be completely eradicated no matter what the subsequent weather might be. Not a little of the complaints of deterioration which recently have emanated from Texas might be due to the crop's unfavourable start, while so far as the Eastern Belt is concerned conditions were again unfavourable from mid-August to the end of the first week in September. To secure 15 million bales on 45 million acres a yield of 160 lbs. per acre is required. The average yield for the ten years 1918-1927 was 155.75 lbs. and for the 20 years 1908-1927 167.69 lbs., the larger figure being due to the fact that during the ten years 1908—1917 when the boll weevil as a real meance was almost unknown and acreages were much smaller than those of recent years the average was 179.63 lbs. It would appear to be reasonable to assume that the larger the acreage the more difficult it is to maintain a high yield per acre.

With favourable weather throughout the picking season the yield can be increased, as the biggest crops have in the past been made to an appreciable extent during the autumn months. In weather prophesy however, hindsight is more facile than foresight and the successful prophet more fortunate than favoured with infallible insight. No one knows what the weather will be in September or October nor, for that matter, did they know what it would be in July and August—until it was recorded. Meanwhile with the last estimate of the crop by the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture, who possess a not inconsiderable organisation for crop reporting at 14,439,000 bales and the price level 17 1/4 cents, we find it difficult to assimilate any enthusiasm for bear arguments, and prefer to await signs of restored confidence when conservative purchases are to be preferred.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 18.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C and F Calcutta:—

Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12|6-3|4.

Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12|6-3|4.

C and F Bombay:—

Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12|8.

C and F Karachi:—

Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12|8-3|4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton: (New Crop):

Dec./Jan. shipment quoted £8-5-0.

Castorseed, Bombay ton:

Sept./Oct. shipment sellers £17-0-0.

Rapeseed, Toria ton:—

Sept./Oct. shipment sellers £18-17-6.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—

Sept./Oct. shipment sellers £17-12-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—

Oct./Nov. shipment sellers £17-12-6.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—

Sept.-Oct. shipment sellers Hull: £15-3-9

Linseed, Bombay, ton:—

Sept./Oct. shipment sellers £17-12-6.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 18.

Demand Bills " 484.68

WEEKLY BULLOIN REVIEW.

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.

Bombay, 19th September 1928.

Our Silver market has this week registered a further fall of Rs. 1-3 over the closing quotations of the last week. In the early part of the week market ruled quiet and steady fluctuating within narrow limits but later sharply declined on heavy long liquidation option dealers and Commission Houses selling in consequence of easier advices from Home markets. Prices chiefly declined on nervous bulls unloading and large selling on Calcutta account. The ready stock on the hand is estimated to be too heavy and off-take in comparision is considered to be poor and hence the prices for ready Silver are quoted at a discout off one anna over the first settlement. The market slightly revived at the close on Bears covering and profit taking. The highest price touched during the week was Rs 60.4 for the first settlement on the 13th instant and the lowest Rs. 58-13 on the 18th instant, the range for the week being Rs 1-7. T. T. Shanghai on London is 07|8|8 lower. The highest price was 217 1|16 on the 12th instant and the lowest 2.7 1/4 on the 18th instant. The sudden decline in the Shanghai Exchange is due to the improvement of the improvement of the Japanese Yen combined with Indian selling in that market.

The London price is 0-5/8 lower. The market was weak with Continent being a large seller while China a continuous buyer. India operated on both ways. America generally offered after fixing. The New York price is 56 7/8 cent i. e. 1 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 3/4 cents on the 11th instant and the lowest 56 7/8 cents on the 17th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-6-0 for ready. Rs. 21-6.0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21.6-6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1/2.

Silver having experienced a fall of about Rs. 3/- from the highest price touched recently does not appear good for sales. We remain in favour of purchases in easy markets such as the present as we believe these will prove profitable.

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

(Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.).

London August 29.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £172,071,775 on the 22nd instant (as compared with £171,436,445 on the previous Wednesday), and represents an increase of £18,165,400 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

No gold being available in the open market this week, demand ha sbeen met by withdrawals from the Bank of England, most of which are understood to be on behalf of Germany.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net influx of £1,081,000 during the week under review:—

	Received	Withdrawn
August 23rd	nil	£ 8,000
August 24th	nil	nil
August 25th	nil	nil
August 27	£ 500,000	£104,000
August 28th	£1,000,000	£192,000
August 29th	nil	£115,000

All the withdrawals were in her gold. The receipt of £500,000 on the 27th inst. was in sovereigns from South Africa, and that yesterday of £1,000,000 consisted of sovereigns from Australia. The latter is the only consignment from that quarter of any consequence since the war. Before that event sovereigns arrived periodically in considerable quantities, and, consisting of new minted coin, usually commanded a premium for re-export. The arrival of this parcel has taken most of the Australian Banks by surprise, as there appears to be no particular inducement for such an operation. Whether it was originally intended for London, or for India and diverted on the way because the market there could not absorb at once so substantial a parcel, is not yet clear. In any case it is a welcome reinforcement of the Bank of England Reserve.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 20th inst. to mid-day on the 27th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

Arabia, toher Native States	£81,000
British South Africa	617,521
Other countries	14,753
	£713,274

EXPORTS.

Germany	£82,512
Netherlands	15,000
France	13,631
Switzerland	97,774
Austria	15,000
Roumania	715,200
Other countries	6,797
	£945,914

SILVER.

During the week the market developed weakness and the price for cash touched 26.13/16d. on the 27th inst. This is the lowest figure since May 5th when the quotation was 26.3/4d. The cause has been the continual flow of demonetized coin which, when refined, has created larger spot supplies than the market can conviniently absorb. Hence the difference between the prices for cash and forward delivery has widened to 3/16d. The last occasion when the quotation for two months' delivery commanded so high a premium was the 9th September 1926. Business has been fairly active, China being the chief buyer, though bears have taken advantage of the fall to cover some of their commitments. India has again been more of a seller than a buyer, and America has usually been disposed to supply the market at current rates.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 20th instant to mid-day on the 27th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Germany	£18,819
France	172,205
U. S. A.	19,810
Mexico	126,000
British West Africa	11,563
Other countries	5,603
	£258,023

EXPORTS.

Miscellaneous	£9,239
	£9,239

U. S. MILL STATISTICS.

(In 1000's.)

	Aug. 1928	July 1928	Aug. 1927	Aug. 1926
Number of Active Spindles	28244	282228	32239	31332
Consumption of				Bales
Lint	527	439	633	501
Consumption of Linters	68	63	74	68
Stocks, exclusive of Linters, In Mfg. Establishments	782	1007	1122	921
In Warehouses & at Compresses	1189	1190	2173	1716
Exports of Lint & Linters	259	342	340	391

AMERICAN STATISTICS.

(In 1000's.)

World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton:—

WEEK ENDING 14-9-1928.

	This Week	Last Week.
Great Britain	36	37
U.S.A. & Canada	113	117
Continent, etc.	49	42
Japan, China, etc.	22	21
Total	220	217
This Season:	1341	
Last Season	1662	
Brought into sight since 1-8-1928	1089	
Visible Supply 14-9-1928	2045	
Stock in U.S. Ports and Interior Towns 14-9-28	900	

Totals for previous seasons:—

1927-28	15442
1926-27	17951
1925-26	14803
1924-25	14460
1923-24	11195
1922-23	12308
Exports from U.S. since 1-8-28	558
Including to Japan & China	90
Including to India	2

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

SHIPMENTS.

(1-9-1928 to 13-9-1928.)

	1928	1927
U. K.	842	1797
Continent	18834	14263
China	6700	3000
Japan	70277	28326
Coast Ports	1218	850
U.S.A.	350	
	98221	48236
By Rail	4978	2402
Total	103199	50638
Season's increase	52561	

RECEIPTS.

	1928	1927
Week ending 13-9-28	4348	14081
Since 1-9-1928 to 13-9-1928	7059	38101
Season's decrease	31042	

ESTIMATED STOCK.

In Bombay on 13-9-1928	906126
Same time last year:	380754
Increase	527372

Estimated Bombay Mill Consumption:—

1-9-1928 to 13-9-1928 nil

Same period last year 40714

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills, Co., Ltd.)

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 672|8 per ton.

Filtered Groundnut Oil ready Rs. 520 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake ready Rs. 157 per ton.

Mowra Cake ready Rs. 65|8 per ton.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 18.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 17-1|2.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 18.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb. Cargoes:

October shipment sellers 41|9.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Cargoes:

Sept./Oct. shipment sellers 41|6.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels:

Sept. shipment Liverpool paid 44|6.

Wheat Choice White Karachi:—

No offerings.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19

	Delivery Contracts Nov. Ready Red leafy.	Dec. Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	260	.....
Bengal Fine	255	.....
Bengal F.G.	240	.....
Sinds-Punjab Fine	260	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	240	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	295	2
Nagpur Fine	295	28
Yeotmal Fine	285	270
Arvi Fine	285	270
Amraoti Fine	280	255
Khamgaon, Akola Fine	275	240
Mulkepur Fine	265	235
Khandesh Fine	250	230
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	205	195
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	265	240/50
Purna F.G.G.S.	250	240
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	245
Indore/Ujjain Fine	265	240
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	255	240/45
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	305	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	285	.....
Cambodia	370	.....
Miraj/Sangli	295	.....
Compta Good	310	.....
Dho'lera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations from their London agents.

Name	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	... 0-16-3
4½ per cent Loan 1950/55	... 94-2-6
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	... 0-16-6
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord.	... 0-17-6
Attock Oil	... 1-3-9
Associated Portland Cement	... 1-5-7½
Underground Electric Railways	1-7-3
Burma Corporation	... 0-14-9
Sniia Viscosa	... 1-10-0
Beira Railways	... 1-6-3
Calico Printers	... 1-19-9
Marconi International Marine	... 2-12-6
Rhodesian & General Asbestos	... 5-16-3
James Finlay Ord	... 5-6-3
General Elec. Co. Ord.	... 2-1-3
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	... 3-12-6
West Rand consolidated	... 0-13-10½
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	... 6-3-9
Malayalam Plantations	... 1-8-3
British Burma Pets	... 0-7-3
Soudan Plantations	... 4-0-0
Vickers Ord.	... 0-12-6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	... 0-10-7½
African Asbestos Trust	... 1-3-9

Market steady.

Stock of Rubber in London—32,110 tons.

Increase on week.—633 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTAIONS.

The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

MUKTSAR, Sept. 17

Wheat ready 4/11/5.

Wheat tasuj 4/11/3.

Wheat maghar 4/14/9.

Wheat magh 5/1.

Wheat Har 4/7/6.

Gram ready 4/6 4/9.

Gram assuj 4/6.

Gram maghar 4/8/6.

Gram magh 4/9/3.

Gram Jeth 3/11.

Barly assuj 3/5/6.

Rapeseed Bisakh 6/15.

Gwara ready 3/-

Gwara Poh 3/1/9.

Cotton Seeds maghar 3/7/6.

Cotton seeds Poh 3/7/6

Cottonseeds magh 3/7/6.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 18.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-5.8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-3.4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	29.33
T.T. Milan on London	92.83
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	124.21
T.T. London on Prague	163.62

THE SOUTH INDIAN UNION.

A special general meeting of the South Indian Union was held at the Union premises on Sunday the 16th instant with Mr. K. S. Sitaram, President, in the Chair, and it was resolved to raise the membership subscription to 8 as. per month.

After the meeting a special gathering was held at the Tamil School, Bachubai Building, Parel, wherein a large number of members, representatives of various South Indian Organisations and several distinguished gentlemen took part. After refreshments the guests were entertained instrumental and vocal music. Then Mr. R. Krishna Iyer on behalf of the guests, thanked the Managing Committee for the function and expressed the hope that more South Indians would become members of the Union. Mr. K. S. Sitaram in a well-set speech laid emphasis on the social value of such Unions as this and he hoped that the Union would do more social work for the good of the community in future.

THE INDUSTRIAL UNREST

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall thank you if you will kindly publish the following in your valued paper:

It is common in India to attribute the Industrial unrest and disorganisation either to political agitators or disgruntled Communists. Instead of diagnosing the real causes and applying the soothing remedies, the paternal Government in India is very fond of finding out new executive weapons to enable it to disarm any superficial agitation. A year back when the "exchange" policy of Government of India was discussed in the Assembly, India with one voice condemned the fixation of 1/6 ratio in spite of all the nations reverting to pre-war ratios. Even Sir Victor Sassoon, who finds now the only panacea in the "Public Safety Bill" to scotch the present industrial unrest, warned Government the disaster the "Exchange" ratio would bring on the Indian industries. But, Government persisted in its view, though the commodity prices of other nations have reverted to their normal index, Indian commodity index was said to be too high. Thus in the teeth of national opposition, the exchange ratio 1/6, was placed on the Statute Book.

The result is not far to seek and within a year, the whole of India is groaning under industrial unrest and ruination of national industries, particularly the textiles Iron and steel. When two years ago, France and Italy were faced with similar industrial problems, they first aimed at the fixation of their "Exchange" and reorganisation of their currency. Secondly, they took steps to reduce some of their superficial taxes which directly hit the masses, in order to cheapen the cost of living. Thus France and Italy have been able to rehabilitate their industries within a short space of time. If these countries which suffered terribly from the war, are able to return to the normal life, why should India be left to suffer from the effects of the war? Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla contributed recently an able article wherein he traced the present upheaval in Industry to the economic causes. So many costly Royal Commission on economic problems of India, have come and gone and their voluminous reports have been pigeon-holed. Since the war many new taxes have been imposed on the Indian masses and instead of reducing the cost of living, direct taxes such as on poor man's salt and revision of land revenues have been enacted. Indian trade has been nearly killed by unfair 'exchange' ratio, impotent currency, resulting in higher interest during the harvesting season, high railway tariffs and abnormal direct taxes. If Government is really sincere in its profession of anxiety for the welfare of the Indian masses, let it revert to 1/d. "exchange" ratio, adopt a gold standard for India, revise the tariffs on state-owned railways, over-haul the "Lee Commission Report" and abolish taxes ocasioned by war exigencies, such as postal rates, salt tax etc. Then, no communist can dare to preach his philosophy to illiterate masses, who are more concerned about their peaceful living than the disruption of established Government. But, so long these grievances remain unredressed the Indian masses are apt to lend their ears to any subversive doctrinaire, either imperialistic or communistic, who pleads for their economic salvation. Indian masses are docile by nature and they are not particular whether King Lion or King Sheep rules over them, so long they get half a bread from their present starvation. If Indian industrialists have any interests in their national industries, they should not endeavour to embitter their relations with Labour but follow the example of Henry or Lord Melchett.—Yours etc.

H. V. H.

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DR. SHILOTRI JAILED

2 YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

AMBITION: CAUSE OF HIS DOWNFALL

Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri, the Managing Director and founder of the Shilotri Bank Ltd. (in liquidation), was found guilty of a charge of embezzlement in respect of Government securities and cash collectively valued at Rs. 2,12,000 and sentenced to two years' hard labour by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

In pronouncing the sentence His Worship observed: "The accused's downfall is traceable to his overweening ambition and the blind self-reliance in his own ability to successfully tide over certain difficulties."

THE PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution case briefly was that all the securities standing in the Bank's name were kept by the accused in his possession and the audit of the Bank was held once a year, generally at the end of January or in the beginning of February. In or about the year 1921 the business of the Bank did not seem to be in a flourishing condition and the indebtedness of the accused to the Bank also began to mount up higher and higher.

By the end of November, 1922, there was a debit balance of Rs. 2,12,244-7-3 in his overdraft account.

As the time for audit was approaching the accused manipulated the accounts in such a manner that by December 31st the account showed a credit balance of Rs. 3,684-9-0. This he managed to do in the following manner. On 1st December there was a debit balance of Rs. 2,12,244-7-3. On the same day the accused purported to sell to the Bank 5-1|2 per cent. war bonds of the face-value of Rs. 1,60,000 and 3-1|2 per cent. G. P. notes of the face-value of Rs. 80,000 with interest thereon. He then got two amounts of Rs. 1,61,800 and Rs. 46,800 credited to his account purporting to be the sale-proceeds of the abovementioned bonds and G. P. notes. The interest accruing due on these two securities came to Rs. 1,857-11-10 and Rs. 1,064-6-1 respectively.

MANIPULATION OF ACCOUNTS.

On the 23rd December Rs. 2,000 were again credited to that account as being paid in cash. After some further credits and debits, the account showed a credit balance of Rs. 3,684-9-0 on 31st December, 1922. The time of audit was approaching and he had to show that the securities of the abovementioned value were held by the Bank. Thus on January 4, there appeared an item of Rs. 1,54,191-2-5 debited to the suspense account being the cost of 5-1|2 per cent. war bonds of the face-value of Rs. 1,50,000 bought from the Imperial Bank and the P. and O. Bank. The debit and the credit entries appeared in the journal, but they did not appear in the Investment Register and Ledger as they ought to have appeared if the bonds were actually bought for the Bank and not to cover up the previous deficit. Similarly the suspense account was further debited with Rs. 10,314-2-8 on the 27th January 1923 representing the purchase price of 5-1|2 per cent. war bonds of the face value of Rs. 10,000 and on the 8th February 1923 with Rs. 47,067-13-10 and Rs. 1,268-12-0 representing the purchase price of 3-1|2 per cent. G. P. notes for Rs. 80,000 and interest thereon respectively. But are no entries either in the Investment Register or in the Ledger on the 27th January 1923 and 8th February 1923 regarding the purchase of the securities.

The total of these entries relating to the purchase of War Bonds and G. P. notes came to Rs. 2,12,841-14-11 and was shown as credited to the suspense account. Out of this amount Rs. 841-14-11 were debited to the current account of the accused and Rs. 2,12,000 were shown as "cash in hand" on 24th February in the File book. By means of these manipulations the accused succeeded in hiding the deficit of Rs. 2,12,000 and the amount was shown as "cash in hand" or "cash at call" from 24th February 1923 to 2nd August 1923.

"WIPING OFF CASH IN HAND."

This, however, could not continue for long. Accordingly on August 3, the closing cash balance was reduced by Rs. 10,000 the amount being debited to the Imperial Bank share account for cost of 9 fully paid up and 18 partially paid up shares of the said Bank. These shares really belonged to a constituent of the Bank, E. G. Ranjit. The dividends earned thereon were, however, credited by the accused to Ranjit's account and not to the Bank as they ought to have been if the purchase was on behalf of the Bank. In 1923 the balance sheet was drawn up only for 9 months and the accounts had to be squared up before 30th September. So on 1st September an item of Rs. 1,78,200 was shown as debited to the Investment account for cost of 3-1|2 per cent. G. P. notes of the face value of Rs. 2,70,000 and on 26th September Rs. 64,700 was shown as debited to accused's account. These three items totalled up Rs. 2,12,000 which amount was shown in the File book as cash on hand, thus wiping off the cash on hand.

THE JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment His Worship said: "It is not necessary for me to go into all the details as the accused pleads guilty to the charge framed against him under Section 409, I. P. C. in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,11,522-1-11. He has put in a long statement showing how and why he committed embezzlements of such large amounts. I convict him on his own plea and on the evidence before me."

SERIOUS OFFENCE.

"As to the punishment the offence is a very serious one and the amount involved is very large. At one time I was of opinion that the case was one which ought to be committed to sessions. But after hearing both sides and taking into consideration the extenuating circumstances in the accused's favour and having regard to the fact that there is another case pending against the accused for a similar offence in respect of a sum of Rs. 98,000, I was of opinion that the punishment I could give would meet the ends of justice."

HIS OVER-WEENING AMBITION.

Continuing His Worship remarked: "The accused's downfall is traceable to his over-weening ambition and the blind self-reliance on his own ability to successfully tide over certain difficulties. The accused held about 70 per cent. of the shares of the Bank and when depression followed the period of boom, the shareholders of the Bank were anxious to sell off all their shares. The accused realised that if they were thrown in the market they would hardly fetch anything and the Bank would have to go into voluntary liquidation. He, therefore, began to buy up these shares. He had no money of his own and he utilised the available cash assets of the Bank.

MANLY ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

He sunk deeper and deeper into debt and he tried to conceal his indebtedness from the auditors by manipulating the accounts in the manner above set out. When at length he could not carry on further, he manfully acknowledged his fraud and liability and tried to make good the loss by selling off all the available assets.

He has not kept anything for himself or his family and he has sold off and made over to the Receiver all the property, fortune, shares, motor car, ornaments and every available assets with the result that he and his family are practically thrown on the streets. The accused was entitled under the original agreement to a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month, but before the position of the Bank became shaky, he voluntarily reduced it to Rs. 400. He was entitled further to debit to the Bank all the expenses incurred by him for travelling and other propaganda work, but he did not do so and debited all such expenses to his personal account. This came to a pretty large amount and he did not charge that sum to the Bank. Taking all these facts into consideration I sentence the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment."

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla instructed by Inspector Achrekar of the C. I. D. appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. A. R. Gadkari.

PROMINENT JUBBULPORE CITIZEN IN TROUBLE.

SUSPECTED OF DECAMPING WITH WAR MEMORIAL FUNDS.

Suspected to have decamped from Jubbulpore with about Rs. 11,000 which he collected for the erection of a war memorial Captain A. A. Kidwair, a prominent citizen of Jubbulpore and Secretary of the said War Memorial Fund has been arrested in Bombay. The arrest was brought off in a dramatic manner on Saturday afternoon on board the S.S. "Naldera" at the Ballard Pier when Capt. Kidwair was taken off the ship by the Embarkation Commandant and handed over to the City Police.

Inspector Watkins of the Colaba Police Station appeared before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday in this connection and obtained a remand of the suspect till September 28. He said that the accused was at present lying in the G. T. Hospital suffering from heart disease and therefore could not be present in Court. To enable further investigation to be made, he required a remand of the accused.

The Magistrate granted the application.

MR. JHABWALLA'S NEW PAPER.

Mr. Jhabwalla made a declaration as Printer and Publisher before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday, of a new journal entitled "Municipal Markd Sandesh".

NEED OF INDIAN ACADEMY OF ART.

MAHARANI OF KAPURTHALA OPENS ART EXHIBITION.

"LACK OF NATIONAL EXPRESSION"

A distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen was present at the Town Hall yesterday evening when H. H. the Maharanisaheba of Kapurthala declared open the Exhibition of Ancient and Modern Art arranged by the Society for the encouragement of Indian Art. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas in introducing Her Highness to the audience in a short speech emphasized the necessity of organising such Exhibitions for the encouragement of Indian Art and paid a tribute to the efforts made by the organisers of the Exhibition.

Mr. Faizee Rahamin, the organiser of the Exhibition, in giving a brief account of the work in the course of his speech said:

"In organising the present Exhibition we have provided the long-felt want of our people who were more or less dissident in acknowledging the great undercurrent that day beneath the productions of the old works of art of this country. In this Hall we have to-day a record that makes a history in itself. The Bagh cave paintings express the height of the Buddhist Art that is in existence and it is the greatest advantage that the public of Bombay are having in viewing these works which are without doubt, finest efforts any group of artists have made in any part of the world.

A FALLACY.

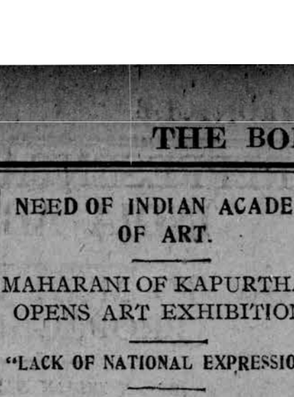
Great number of people feel that the true spirit of India has awakened and we are on the path that will carry us to the goal. This is almost a fallacy, for looking to the different kinds of movements in art alone, we feel that no definite understanding has been reached. The work is being done in individual direction, ignoring the main issue "The National Expression." To safeguard this it is incumbent on the nation to establish the institution advocated by our promoter called the "Academy of Indian Art" which while controlling the art movement all over India will protect the honour of Indian culture not only here but the world over.

Sir Lalubhai then requested Her Highness to declare the Exhibition open. Her Highness who took keen interest in Art and Architecture in declaring open the Exhibition made a short speech pointing out the importance of such Exhibitions and paid a tribute to the organisers and promoters of the present Exhibition. She welcomed the attempts made by the Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art. Concluding Her Highness said: "I have heard on the last occasion a proposal had come for establishing a National Academy of Indian Art and in the interest of the country, I hope the promoters of this important body will pursue this object."

Sir Currimbhoy then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Her Highness for presiding at the meeting. Proceeding Sir Currimbhoy said: "This gathering to-day has given a great encouragement to the people who appreciate Indian Art. Her Highness has taken a very keen interest, and I am sure in time to come, it would give a good rise to this art. You will all try to encourage this art, and take a keen part in the promotion of our Indian Art."

In his closing remarks, Mr. Faizee Rahmin thanked Her Highness, the audience and those who had helped the organisers in making the Exhibition a success by lending various works of Indian Art.

BOMBAY'S NEW MAGISTRATE.



Mr. R. B. Vellani, Bar.-at-Law, who took charge of the office of the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazgaon, in place of Mr. G. R. Khairaz who is now leave. Mr. Vellani was called to the Bar in 1914 and was for four years Professor of Law College, Bombay.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Total mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 76. The total mortality this day last year was 80.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

FRIDAY, Sept. 21.

University Lectures on the History of Gujerat by Prof. M. S. Commissariat —"The Satyasio Kal" or the Great Gujerat Famine of Samvat 1687 (A. D. 1631)—University Building, Lecture Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the English mails of the 6th instant due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 22.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. University Hall, 4 p.m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, to-day (Thursday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) weather permitting.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Gairsoppa" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 22nd instant, instead of on 19-9-28 as previously advertised.

"NATIONALISM."

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, will deliver a public lecture on "Nationalism" to-day (Thursday), at 6 30 p.m., at Kunte Buildings, Girgaum Back Road.

DR. BHANDARKAR ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, Girgaon, a public meeting of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community will be held in the Samaj Hall to celebrate the anniversary of late Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, when Prof. V. N. Naik will speak on the Life of the Doctor. Rev. Fr. R. Zimmermann, S.J., has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

TILAK MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Tilak Memorial Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6(30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Congress House," Proctor Road, when all the members of the Committee are requested to attend. Agenda:—(1) Report of Collections so far made and to consider proposals for expediting further Collections. (2) To pass certain Bills of expenses.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Total amount of six months' Bills tendered on September 19, was Rs. Rs. 2,37,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 97-8-3 and above aggregating Rs. 29,25,000 were accepted full and those at Rs. 97 8-0 to the extent of approximately 71 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 97-8-3. Tenders for Rs. 1,50,00,000/- of six months' Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 25th September, 1928. Successful tenderers shall make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 28th September, 1928.

BAI BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of August 1928 was 2,316 of which 1,297 were women and 1,019 children, 538 being boys and 481 girls. The average attendance of patients was 89.

RAILWAY SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A quarterly season ticket issued in the name of Mr. Thakkar available between stations Elphinstone Road and Churchgate and ending 10th November 1928 has been found in the rooms of the Wadi Bunder Staff Union's office at Soman Building, Girgaon, Bombay. The gentleman concerned is requested to see the General Secretary of the Union between the hours 6 and 8 in the evening on any week day except Sunday and Holidays and take away the Season Ticket.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Ceylon Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th instant, and is due to arrive here on Friday morning the 21st at day-light.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Nagato Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 17th instant and is expected to arrive here on or about the 18th October.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 19th September, tenders to the amount of £1,230,000 at 18d. were received and allotted approximately 40 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £750,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 26th September, on the same conditions as previously announced.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1928.

According to an Anglo-Indian journal "the Swarajist bloc in the Assembly has a position of power"—but alas! there lies the trouble. It does not at all behave properly. The journal tells the bloc all that is needed for it "to use the position".

* * *

Its advice is negative. It should not "obstruct" the Government. It should not use "the floor of the House as a platform for propaganda".

* * *

The business of using the floor of the House for propaganda, for using it to seize opportunity to misrepresent to the whole world that India is infested with "Reds" is being steadily carried on by the Government benches. To that Anglo-India can have, of course, no objection.

* * *

And those naugty boys the Swarajists, they are deficient in another elementary principle of political conduct. According to their Anglo-Indian mentors they do not wish to make the best of things as they are.

* * *

For example, they should shout warm approval when they are told that the Government agree to recommend that President Patel should have an absolutely free hand in choosing his chaprassies. How generous. This "reform" means that not only are the Government unwilling to leave "things as they are" but are graciously willing to make a change in them. Freedom to choose chaprassies. Is it not an indication of the modern spirit which pervades the Government of India?

* * *

It also shows how broad-minded they are. They refuse to see "red" in a red-coated chaprassi.

* * *

A "Citizen of India" sends a letter to Sir John Simon, Esquire, M.P., Chairman of the Indian Statutory Committee, New Delhi Office, New Delhi.

This is what he has to inform him, "inter alia."

* * *

"If the honesty of the recommendations of the Viceroy and the Governors, who have generously rubbed their royal shoulders with us and studied Indian conditions critically, having toured a major portion of the country, had to be doubted, a world's representative commission consisting either of the members of the League of Nations, or of the Enlightened Orientalists and Occidentalists like the Kemal Pasha, the Amir of Afghanistan, the President of the American Republic and the Secretary of State for India sitting with the Joint Indian Committee ought to have been appointed instead of the present one, which is a historical violation."

* * *

This precious document deserves to be cabled by Reuter to that "historic violation", the members of the Statutory Committee. And let not Reuter or the Simla correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" who too may like to send the cable, forget that to the "Citizen of India" "it matters little" whether the members of the Simon Show are "Lords or Commons".

* * *

What a fine independent spirit! It all comes, I suppose, with his Viceroys and Governors having rubbed shoulders with him. And mind you, he has discovered that the shoulders are "royal".

* * *

From a weary suburban season ticket holder comes a lament. "The third class railway passenger," he remarks, "has evidently not only no rights, but it would appear, no feelings". And he protests against the "indifference" of guards and ticket examiners to the "fraternity of vendors and mendicants" besieging the local trains.

* * *

Some people can never be satisfied. Here are the railway authorities willing to provide their customers with Crawford Market on wheels and at the same time ready to rouse their charitable instincts. And this remains unappreciated. However, for those who have too much of it, the railway administration is willing, I understand, to prosecute mendicants who give trouble.

* * *

Lady of the House (sadly): "Our uncle George has left all his money for the benefit of feeble-minded persons."

Visitor (trying to say something sympathetic): "Gracious, does that mean you won't get anything?"

GANPATI UTSAV.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

AT FANASWADI.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya's lecture and Adikya Vardhak Mela at Jagannath's Chawl, at 8-45 p.m. and 11 p.m. respectively.

AT PRINCESS STREET.

Mr. Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya will deliver a lecture on Bhagwat Gita, at 6-30 p.m. and music by Prof. Narayanrao Vyas, at 9 p.m.

AT DADAR.

Kirtan by Kirtankokil Rashinkarbua (Wai) at the Golegavkar Wadi at 9 p.m.

AT BANDRA.

"Mimieries" by Kumar Samartha, at 9-10 p.m. and at 10 p.m. "pravachan" by Dandafate Shastri.

AT BRAHMAN SABHA.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will deliver a lecture at 6-30 p.m. and at 9-30 p.m. Mr. Bhonde will exhibit his comic acting.

STRIKERS GO TO THEIR VILLAGES

FIRST BATCH OF 425 LEAVES BY S. S. "XAVIER"

About 425 mill strikers left Bombay on Wednesday morning by the coastal steamer "Xavier" at the expense of the Joint Strike Committee. Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla has sent a cable to the Central Committee of the International at Moscow thanking for their help of £1,000/- and requesting for further help.

CASH BALANCES OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

The following are the Cash Balances of the Government of India. (In thousands of rupees):—

Balance on:—In District treasuries, 31st May, 1928, 2,14,73; 30th June, 1928, 2,19,72; 31st July, 1928, 2,28,62; 31st August, 1928, 2,17,43; With the Imperial Bank of India, 31st May, 1928, 6,63,27; 30th June, 1928, 7,90,28; 31st July, 1928, 6,20,15 31st August, 1928, 16,92,08. Total, 21st May, 1928, 8,78,00 30th June, 1928, 10,10,00; 31st July, 1928, 8,48,77; 31st August, 1928, 19,09,51.

AT THE EXCELSIOR

DICK NORTON'S JOLLY COMPANY

Dick Norton and his clever revue company were as happy as ever when they presented their new programme "Incidents" last night and a jolly one it proved to be. It takes an appreciative audience to make a good show, and in this the artistes had all the necessary encouragement, encores being fairly numerous.

There was a little of everything, combined together with a taste which enhanced the success of the items, and the total absence of those long intervals no doubt was a welcome change from a feature which tends to become a habit here. Humour and wit were the keynote of the evening and though extreme daring marked them occasionally, they were nevertheless wholesome and well appreciated in these bad times.

Dick Norton, of course, dominated the entire show with his irresistible personality and unfailing store of homopr. His mimicry was wonderful, and as a stattering porter he was screamingly funny. Possibly one of the brightest features was the dancing of Miss Phyliss Dawn, a clever artiste of exceptional talent. Misses Linnell and Garret earned several encores with their efforts at the piano, their "little brown baby" being best liked. Mr. Charles Pepper's song "Down Vauxhall Way" was also well rendered. There were some clever little sketches, while the musical burlesque at the end was an original item which went with a swing and gave the company a good curtain. "Incidents" will be repeated to-night, while on Friday night the company will appear in their final programme entitled "Mixed Grill".

REMITTANCES TO HOME TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Remittances during the week ending 15th September, 1928:—

Sterling purchased in India	467,000
Total ..	467,000
Total Remittances from 1st April 1928 to 15th September, 1928:—	
Sterling purchased in India	9,242,000
Total ..	9,242,000

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1928.

"BY YOUR TACTICS YOU WILL PERISH."

By adopting a resolution to elect three members "to sit with the Simon Commission", the Council of State has once again justified its inglorious reputation for subservience to Government. In February last, in the face of the unqualified protest against the Commission from the whole nation and from the Assembly in particular, the Council passed a resolution "urging Government to take steps for the election of representatives from the Council of State to participate in the Joint Conference according to the procedure set out by the Chairman of the Commission." It is well-known that the procedure described in the speeches of Mr. Baldwin and Lord Birkenhead and the statement issued by the Viceroy and as set out by the Chairman, unsatisfactory as it was, contemplated a joint elected Committee of the Central Legislature. In view of the refusal of the Assembly to have anything to do with the Commission, the Council of State's resolution to contribute its quota to the Joint Committee should have remained a dead letter. But Government have thrown all constitutional propriety to the winds and, knowing full well the subservience of the Council, moved an irregular resolution which Mr. Ramdas Pantulu rightly described as "a fraud upon the intent of the original text" of the February resolution. However, Sir Henry Monerieff Smith, the President, ruled the motion to be quite in order. Apart from its legality, the motion was a calculated affront to the Assembly and in utter disregard of the country's attitude towards the Commission.

Some of the supporters of the resolution tried to make out that the country's attitude had changed during the last six months and cited in support the resolutions of several provinces appointing Committees to co-operate with the Commission. But these resolutions, whatever else they signify, cannot in any sense indicate the popular will. For, in almost every Provincial Council the majority of people's representatives has been definitely against the Commission. As pointed out by Sir Phiroze Sethna, Government have carried on the "farce" of appointing Simon Committees with the aid of the official bloc, not to mention other more questionable ways. If Government are so sure of the people's desire for co-operation, why do they not accept the challenge of Sir Phiroze in the Council of State and a number of Nationalists in the Assembly to dissolve the Central Legislature and hold a general election on the Simon issue? If Government had any reasonable chance of victory, they would have long ago anticipated the challenge and turned the tables clean against the boycotters. They dare not take up the challenge even now because they know well, as Sir Phiroze said, that their defeat is as good as a 'fait accompli'. Individual Simonites know it as well. Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, who is so confident that "the judgment of the country is unmistakably on the side of co-operation", will not resign his seat and seek re-election, unless he is given an assurance that "Pundit Motilal Nehru does not go from village to village and support" his rival. There is as much seriousness as humour in the condition. People in every village would listen more to Pundit Motilal Nehru than to any member of agents of Government or of Sir Manekji.

The "farce" that Sir Phiroze Sethna spoke of is being enacted again in the U. P. Council. In February last this Council passed a resolution boycotting the Commission. Government then got rid of the Senior Minister and a colleague who remained neutral on the occasion, but retained the Minister whose attitude was docile. They next deliberately delayed the opening of the present session to circumvent the rule preventing the discussion of the same subject within six months. Thus and otherwise well prepared, Government have brought up the question once again before the Council. These tactics have called forth a spirited statement from Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the leader of the Nationalists. In this statement he and his brother Nationalists "decline the Finance Member's invitation to elect this Committee, without respect, without regret and without apology." The Nationalists rightly regard the present motion as a flagrant violation of the old resolution and calculated only to lower the dignity of the House. Mr. Chintamani's statement was followed by a similar one by Mr. Pant, the leader of the Swarajists. After these statements were made, all the Swarajists and Nationalists left the House in disgust. The "farce" will thus go on merrily as it did in the other provinces and in the Council of State. Mr. Chintamani has good reason to observe: "Just as no leopard can change its spots, so this Government cannot change its bureaucratic skin." He does well, however, to give Government the warning given years ago by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to the Balfour Government in England: "On tactics you live, by your tactics you will perish."

EIGHT PIES PER HEAD.

For the last twenty-five years while leaders of Indian public opinion have been persistently and patiently protesting that it is the duty of the Government to advance literacy, with equal persistency and with a callousness only possible in an alien Government, the "Trustees" of this country have pursued a niggardly policy in advancing primary as well as higher grades of education. The late Mr. Gokhale's efforts were ridiculed as impracticable by the Simla official Pundits of his days and since then although private enterprise has largely entered the field and striven for the acceleration of elementary education, particularly of boys, and while certain local Governments have been compelled to dole out slightly larger grants for education, the position as regards elementary education in particular remains as deplorable in India as before. It is very much so in the centrally administered territories, the portions of India under the direct supervision of the Government of India As regards the education of girls the conditions in these parts are extremely pitiable. Thanks to the continued inattention of the Government of India towards this question, the position there is, as Rai Saheb Harbilas Sarda pointed out in the Assembly debate on Reverend Chatterjee's resolution on the subject, that Government were spending eight pies per head on girls' education in Ajmer-Merwara. Mr. Chatterjee, whose resolution was fortunately voted upon and passed by the Assembly, although he wished to withdraw it, being satisfied with Government's "sympathetic" assurance that a committee of inquiry would be appointed, asked for the furtherance of girls' education in centrally administered territories, the establishment of an up-to-date college for training women and the appointment of a Committee to investigate the whole subject of accelerating women's education. With alacrity the Government accepted the suggestion of having a Committee, a tortuous and procrastinating method of arriving at a conclusion which has already been drawn—the conclusion viz., that girls' education not only in the centrally administered territories but also all over India must be given a great impetus. There should be no difficulty, financial or otherwise, in the way of the Government of India starting a women's college of the type suggested by Lala Lajpatrai during the debate, if they only mean to be active in this affair.

INDIANS IN AMERICA.

To Mr. Jayakar's interpellations in the Assembly regarding the rights of naturalisation of Indians in America, Sir Denis Bray gave a perfunctory reply which only contained what was known and was silent as to what should be known by the public in regard to this crying grievance of our countrymen in the United States. During the last five years thirty Indians have been denied rights of naturalisation as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court of America. Sir Denis Bray mentioned this fact, which is well-known in this country. What he omitted to mention was whether the British Government through its representative at Washington had made strong efforts to make the American Government realise the injustice done to these Indians. Did the British Government, for example, bring to the notice of the American authorities that there was a feeling of righteous indignation amongst a number of Americans resident in India, who had given it public expression? India should have the power to adopt retaliatory legislation if the American Government persists in its anti-Indian attitude. Are the Government of India and the British Government prepared to support Indian political leaders in promoting such legislation?

FIRING WITHOUT NOTICE.

The Home Member's reply to Mr. Bhargava's question in the Assembly about police firing without notice is most unconvincing. He admits in one breath that the existing order to the police "laid special stress on the importance of giving a warning before opening fire". But he practically takes away all the force of this "stress" when he adds in the next breath that it is not "always practicable" for the police to give a warning "when a definite attack is being made on the police". It is exactly such a plea that encourages the police to exaggerate the danger before them and to jump to the conclusion that a "definite attack" is made on them. An Indian crowd is unarmed and proverbially peaceful and a timely but serious warning before opening fire is enough in most cases to get the crowd in hand. In any case there is no reason why a warning is less indispensable in India than in England. The Home Member's plea that there had been "only two or three cases" in which no warning was given is amazing in its complacency. Even a single case of firing without any warning is enough to condemn the method and to justify measures preventing its repetition.

WORLD PROPAGANDA AGANST INDIA.

Mr. F. G. Davar, the well-known Indian world-cyclist, is said to have noted so many lies about India even in South America that he is led to believe in some secret organisation at work with its headquarters somewhere in North America. If there is any regular organisation against India, its real head-quarters can be only in England, for no other country has any special interest in traducing India. We cannot wholly ignore world propaganda against us, but it is neither possible nor necessary to undertake an extensive counter-propaganda, offensive or defensive. The most effective propaganda would be in our own country and that should be to free it from the foreign yoke. So long as we are in political bondage it is difficult for us to convince the world that we are a great nation. The best that one who feels hurt at the lies about his country can do is to 'do' something that is calculated to break the country's fetters.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIA ABROAD

HOW TO MEET ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

(BY AN INDIAN NATIONALIST).)

"We (Englishmen) do not realise that the 'White' portion of the British Empire is almost unanimously opposed to opening its borders to Asiaties. India whose wealth and man-power have played a considerable part in building-up of this Empire, is forbidden access to four-fifths of that same Empire, outside India. In Australia, in New Zealand, in Canada, in South Africa, the Indian is regarded as "inferior" by the White population, and is either refused admission to those countries or accepted under humiliating conditions. And the East, far more than the West, needs room for expansion. Thus the race problem, which most Englishmen regard with hazy indifference is to India a problem of great urgency." Thus writes Mr. Wilfred Wellock in his book "India's Awakening", a book which gives a clear and straightforward perspective of India and her problems. "India saved the Empire during the world war" has been an emphatic assertion of not only Indian statesmen, but also of British politicians and publicists. But India should regret the enormous help she gave to England whose reward in return has brought about a hundred-fold humiliation on our countrymen. Very few self-governing Dominions accept Indians while the already settled Indian nationals have been harassed to such an extent that every month we see the steamers arriving in India with poverty-stricken and over-oppressed Indians repatriated from the very countries for whose interests they laboured for the most of their lives. Not a single Indian is wanted by them today, because their aim has been fulfilled and the interests served.

DOMINATING THE EAST.

At the same time, it is an established fact that behind the White supremacy movement of the Dominions and colonies is the support of England who views with misgiving the national aspirations of India. She comes forward with the consolidation of East African territories under one central administration and Sir Hilton Young declares with persuasive voice the absolute importance of the solidarity of the Powers in Africa. For what? He does not say clearly; but, as all students of international affairs well know, for the victory of "Whiteman-ism", for "White race religion" over the length and breadth of Africa. Many European countries are intriguing with Great Britain to exploit the Asiatic countries for the maintenance, as they say, of the White spremacy. Almost all the European big Powers have agreed to White domination policy. Russia only, being as much European as Asiatic, stands for the equality of all races, brown, yellow, black, red or white. But, on the whole, the West has determined 'en bloc' on dominating the East.

It would be worthwhile to bear the above in mind when we approach the nationally important question of India's representation in other countries. South Africa, Kenya, British Guiana, Mauritius and the Strait Settlements contain in comparison more Indian population than the rest individually. There are also countries like Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia, Fiji with smaller numbers of Indians. Most of them need special Indian consuls in their countries of domicile.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPERIMENT.

At present, the first diplomatic experiment is being made in South Africa by the establishment of the Agent-General's office. The Rt. Hon. S. S. Sastri P.C. has been privileged to act as the first diplomatic agent of advancing India. The Government of India has been watching this experiment to avail itself of the experience in other parts of the Empire and foreign countries. As far as direct diplomatic contact is concerned, India has profited by the very first experiment. India's Agent-General negotiates with the Union Cabinet on important problems affecting Indians in the country, when it took a considerable time to remove mutual misunderstanding between the Governments of India and South Africa but it should be said with equal emphasis that little material gain has been derived by India and her nationals in the Union except the recognition of India's international status within the British Commonwealth of Nations. The latter gain is, indeed, due to the advanced status of the motherland.

There is, of course, the intense desire on the part of the Indian nationals abroad to have India's agency amid their midst to voice their opinion to the Government of their adopted land. They are embarassed most and harassed often. They wish to see that their status is placed on a firm footing and their maltreatment is put a stop to. Kenya's future is in danger. Indians in British Guiana have been faced with the gravest crisis of their history. Portuguese East Africa is rapidly following in the footsteps of South Africa, its nearest neighbour. Indians in Mauritius and Rhodesia require the forgotten dose of India's nationhood. Indians in the United States of America are threatened with the withdrawal of their rights of citizenship and expulsion immediately. Scores of examples of unjust and harsh treatment meted out to the Indians in Rhodesia, Jubaland, Brazil, Australia and Canada have been heard of late. All these things go to prove the imperative need for virile

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INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND NATIONALISM

(BY JOACHIM ALVA.)

Indian Christians are woefully lacking in political organisations. The Roman Catholics and Protestants are almost at daggers drawn with each other even in political matters, and they seem to be hopelessly divided into the proverbial water-tight compartments. They have not risen above their trivial differences and coalesced into one strong political group, as, after all, our points of agreement outweigh those of difference. Efforts have been made to bring these two religiously-divided groups together, to fight together for common political ends, by means of a civic and political union or league. But hitherto nothing tangible has been done, and in fairness to the Protestant Christians it must be said that the olive-branch which they have repeatedly held out at their successive annual conferences, has almost been spurned by the Catholic bodies, and thus we, the Roman Catholics of India, must be prepared to face the criticism levelled against us for not co-operating with our other Christian brethren.

ESCHEW COMMUNALISM.

By a common political organisation, the Indian Christians must be well armed beforehand against their being swept off their feet by any aggressive spirit of militant sabhas or the stubbornness and narrowminded outlook of sectarian leagues or associations. Indian Christians in their present state of loose and incoherent political organisation would be a more positive hindrance towards India's advancement as a nation than they would be as a strong united politically-organised body, rendering whatever service they could towards the goal of national solidarity. Our future political organisation must be built on the bedrock of a national outlook, the play of communalism, which has times without number shown us the path to the sepulchre of our political hopes, being thoroughly abhorred. The united political body must voice the feelings of the community on all national questions without any fear or favour, and we must boldly free ourselves from the shackles of bureaucratic authority when it clashes with the voice of the people. That we are incapable of speaking in an emphatic manner against the national defiance hurled at India by the appointment of the Simon Commission, has driven home unto us the dire necessity of an effective political unit of our own. Most of our conflicting unions and associations are yet groping in the dark, whilst all the other communities have almost with one voice spurned the veiled offer of the mailed fist in the shape of an Olympian enquiry into our fitness to mind our own affairs. Not much credit can be attached to the performance of a mechanical act in the form of a tame protest, but our strength or failure in the India of the future will entirely lie in our doing or not doing the right and just thing

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Notes of the Day.

League's Growing Expenditure.

According to the British representative on the League of Nations the idea was prevalent that the expenditure of the League in general and of the International Labour Office in particular was too great. He imparted to the Fourth Budget Committee of the League the information that "criticisms were being heard in England regarding the way in which the League was spending money." It will do the British critics great good if they hear criticisms from Asiatic countries regarding the motive which prompts Britain to protest against the League's expenditure on the investigation of labour conditions in countries where a dominant race in economic and political control of a subject race exploits the latter. The League should be encouraged to spend more on such investigations and on examining problems of prevalence of disease rather than on wasting money in disarmament conferences which are all only a cloak to continue the policy of keeping up armaments. Asiatic countries must also claim larger representation on the Secretariat of the League's Labour Office.

No Relief To The Consumer.

The emphasis laid by Mr. Hoover in his speeches in the campaign for the American Presidency on the necessity of maintaining high tariffs and continuing the policy of enforcing strictly the immigration laws is an indication that he means to follow closely in the footsteps of the Coolidge administration. The supporters of Al Smith, his opponent, cannot also dare to take a liberal line on these two issues and there will be, whoever wins, no relief to the consumer nor will there be a chance of America increasing generously the numerical strength of her population by allowing a large import of labour from the Central European countries, a class of indigent workers who become rapidly Americanised. Whoever wins the election capitalism will have an easy time of it, while the Executive will be spared the problem of dealing with elements of the population which coming from a foreign stock have a tendency to influence American politics in sectarian fashion. The German-American vote has always been a factor to be reckoned with by every party.

Lead From Madras.

Thanks to the indefatigable energy and persistence of Mrs. Besant steps are being taken in Madras to carry the message of Lucknow to the people. It is decided to hold an All-Parties' Conference embracing the Madras Presidency sometime in October and such a gathering will help greatly in focussing attention on the need of the hour, on the urgency of consolidating the good work of political unity achieved at Lucknow. Winning support through a nation-wide propaganda to the proposals accepted by all the responsible political organisations in India at Lucknow will help us in reaching nearer to the goal of Swaraj than mere sporadic political activity. Bombay took the lead in initiating the boycott of the Simon Commission. Will Bombay fall behind in nationalist activity? It is our duty on this side of India to follow the good example set by Madras.

Separation of Sind.

A resolution to be moved at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council next week recommends the Governor-in-Council to move the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India to constitute Sind into an autonomous and self-contained province separated from the Bombay Presidency proper. The question of separation of Sind has been discussed threadbare and has been the cause of no little bitterness of feeling. But, thanks to the Nehru Committee's recommendations and the compromise arrived at at Lucknow between Muslim and Hindu representatives of Sind, the voice of controversy has been hushed. The Lucknow compromise is a statesmanlike settlement of the question and it will be most unfortunate and ill-advised to revive an unhappy controversy. We hope, therefore, Muslim members of the Bombay Council will respond to Pundit Motilal's appeal to see that the question of separation is not raised in the Council and thus to refrain from throwing obstacles in the way of peaceful solution of the Hindu-Muslim differences throughout the country, which, as he rightly points out, "has made such rapid progress during the last five weeks." His appeal is reinforced by the all-prevailing consideration that the general scheme of Swaraj Constitution sketched out in the Nehru report has been accepted by the All-Parties' Conference on the distinct understanding that it shall be given effect to as a whole "inasmuch as the various provisions thereof are inter-dependent on each other."

A Thought For The Day.

"Nothing short of our position of equality in the Empire, nothing short of the practical concession that we must be masters in our own house, as they are masters in theirs, nothing short of the constitution of a Commission according to the terms of the Act, in which representative Indians will predominate, or at least, be equal in number to Englishmen, can ever reconcile any Indian with self-respect, intelligence and patriotism to go before a body whose very existence is a standing reminder to us of our position of humiliation in the Empire."

C. Y. CHINTAMANI.

(Ex-Minister of Education, U.P.)

PRINCES AND NEHRU REPORT.

NO ATTEMPT TO DOMINATE STATES.

REPLY TO MAHARAJA OF BIKANER.

DR. DESHMUKH ON RULERS' "LOYALTY" TO CROWN.

Mr. Manilal Kothari and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the Mayor of Bombay were the principal speakers at a public meeting held in the Marwari Vidyalaya on Wednesday evening on the subject "A Reply to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner." The speakers referred to His Highness' speech delivered at the banquet given recently to Sir Manubhai on the subject of the decisions taken by the All-Parties' Conference in regard to Indian States. While agreeing that the speech was a memorable one, the speakers repudiated the charge levelled against the Nehru Committee that it had treated the subject of Indian States superficially.

"With all my democratic tendencies, I have a traditional respect for our Princes" said the Mayor, "but they must deserve it." Mr. Manilal Kothari reciprocated this sentiment and added a rider that he would go to the length of being "disloyal" if the Princes did not do their duty towards their people.

Presiding over the meeting Dr. Deshmukh said that he would make no apologies for speaking on a subject like the Indian States because even His Highness the Bikaner had conceded that there was a combination of affinities between subjects of the Indian States and people in British India. After all they were bound by the ties of religion, culture and social conditions. Referring to H. H. the Bikaner's speech, the speaker said it was lengthy document. He failed to understand His Highness when he said that the Indian Princes owed their allegiance direct to the Crown.

SERVILITY NOT LOYALTY.

To talk about allegiance and loyalty in the abstract in these dyas of commercialism was ridiculous. Loyalty as an abstract principle was dead as Dodo or Dinasaurs. In these commercial times loyalty could not be asked of the people as a commodity but depended upon what the rulers did for the people. So far as British India was concerned loyalty was a misnomer because all that the Governors and Government asked of the people in the name of loyalty was servility.

Continuing the speaker said there was absolutely no objection on the part of British India and British subjects to the Princes offering loyalty to the Crown but all he asked was that the same not be forced upon British Indians directly or indirectly by the Princes. Answering the charge that the Nehru Committee had dealt with the question of Indian States superficially the speaker said it must be admitted by all persons that the Nehru Report was a monumental report. The decisions reached by the All-Parties' Conference were unique because it was reached by parties and persons representing diverse view. The Nehru Report must be judged not by its faults but by its achievements and merits. The speaker was inclined to think that H. H. the Bikaner had viewed the Nehru Report with a prejudiced eye.

REACTIONARY PRINCES.

Proceeding Dr. Deshmukh said the speech of H. H. the Bikaner was full of theories regarding sovereignity, etc. Speaking for himself, he had traditional respect for Princes, but they must deserve it. The speaker then pointed out the freedom enjoyed by the State subjects was much less than British subjects and this could be judged by the fact that papers allowed to be circulated in British India were prohibited in Indian States, and that the Peoples' Conferences were not allowed to be held in the same States but had to be held in the British territory. This he stated because in order to ensure loyalty the Princes should stand by elementary rights of the people.

As regard the Maharaja of Bikaner's reference to Rama and Harischandra, Dr. Deshmukh said that it should not be forgotten that these two heroes served their ideals so unflinchingly that they did not hesitate to abdicate when the need arose in order to serve the commonweal. They were not lords of the people. They were servant sovereigns.

Concluding the speaker ridiculed the idea that the Princes owed allegiance direct to the Crown when even to leave his State the Prince required the permission of the Political Agent. He said the Nehru report was a wonderful document and assured the Indian Princes that there was absolutely no intention to subordinate their position as suggested. "We want to have you as our colleagues, but certainly we won't allow you to press us down from attaining full-dominion Status" he added.

UNCALLED FOR CHARGE.

In a vehement speech Mr. Manilal Kothari said that His Highness' statement that leaders in British India were trying to "spread discontent and disaffection among the rulers of Indian State and their subjects" was wholly unjustifiable. His complaint was that leaders in British India were slow to understand the hardships and sufferings of the State subjects. It was only after several years of agitation that the Congress had taken up the cause of the State subjects. He thought that the Princes were claiming allegiance to the Crown because they were unwilling to concede the demands that the subjects were putting forward. He drew a vivid picture of the "tyranny" of some Indian Princes and the sufferings of the subjects and said that however hard they might try they would not be able to put down the rising tide of nationalism. Coming to the Nehru Report, he said, there was no attempt at all to subordinate the positon of the Princes. He still believed that the people in British India and the Indian States must march hand in hand to achieve their aspirations.

After several other speakers had spoken, the meeting terminated.

LATEST NEWS.

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Acting Governor-General of South Africa on Saturday evening the 15th instant:

A dinner was given in honour of the Right Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Sastri at Klerksdorp by the Indian community which was attended by most of the leading Europeans of the town including the Mayor. On the previous evening Evans, Deputy Mayor of Klerksdorp called a meeting attended by some 150 to 200 of the rougher element of the town at which he protested against the Union Government's agreeent wth India.

While the dinner was proceeding on Saturday night Evans proceeded to the Railway Institute with about 30 youth and forced an entrance into the hall where Mr. Sastri was to hold the meeting.

When Mr. Sastri commenced his address Evans rose and made a protest. Suddenly someone put the lights out and some acid or other substance was thrown on the floor catching fire and causing very bad odour. Eggs were thrown at the platform which happily did not hit Mr. Sastri. Panic ensued and the audience rushed out of the hall. Later the meeting was continued in the open in an orderly manner.

After the meeting Mr. Sastri proceeded to his hotel and although a large crowd had gathered no further disturbance took place. Action will be taken against Evans in due course.

The Union Government hastens to express to the Government of India its profound regret at this deplorable incident as they have already done to Mr. Sastri personally and to assure the Government of India that every step will be taken to bring the perpetrator of this outrage to justice. They are gratified that Mr. Sastri received no injury to his person.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

The Viceroy has sent the following reply on behalf of the Government of India:—"I wish to thank you for your full telegram regarding the regrettable events in which our Agent was concerned. My Government greatly appreciate the expression of regret contained in your telegram and recognise the concern and distress which it must have caused to yourself and your Ministers. I am confident that responsible opinion both in India and South Africa will join in condemning this deplorable incident and will not suffer it to impair the friendly relations existing between two countries.—A. P.

AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE

MR. ZAFARALIKHAN REFUSES TO GIVE EVIDENCE

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

Maulana Zafaralikhan who had been invited by the Age of Consent Committee to give evidence to-day informed the Associated Press that he had declined to appear before the Committee because he had just read the Government of India's despatch which in his opinion reduced the President of the Legislative Assembly to a figure head and the Assembly itself to a mere apendage of the Imperial Secretariat. No self-respecting Indian, he wrote, to the Secretary of the Committee would under the circumstances think of conveying his views to a body which had been deprived of every vestige of dignity and independence. There would be enough time, he concluded, for such activities after the demand of Lucknow had been conceded and India had a Free Parliament of her own.—A. P.

"ELDERS" SCRAMBLE FOR SIMON COMMITTEE.

SIR UMAR HAYAT AND MR. KHAPARDE IN RACE

SIR SANKARAN STILL WAVERS

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Council of State held a short sitting to-day.

Four non-official resolutions which appeared on the agenda paper were withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. M. P. Asthana the Bill further to amend the Indian Succession Act 1925 was taken into consideration and passed. The Council adjourned till September 21.

Lobby conversations indicate that a large number of members are being nominated for the election of three members to sit with the Simon Commission. Among these it is understood are Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Messrs. Shivdev Singh, Uberoi Chari, Suhrawardy, Chiranjit, Singh and Khaparde. It is stated that Sir Sankaran Nair has not finally made up his mind. Nominations will be received till to-morrow noon while elections may take place on Friday next.—A. P.

CREATION OF EASTERN FRONTIER

ASSAM COUNCIL VOTES DOWN PROPOSAL

SHILLONG, Sept. 18.

A motion recommending the retention of Sylhet and Cachar in Assam was carried in the Legislative Council to-day. An Amendment proposing a referendum on the question was lost.—A. P.

N. G. S. RY STRIKE.

STRIKERS CONCERNED ABOUT TELEGRAM TO MR. GIRI.

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 19.

Suspense is felt in the Railway Union quarters at the non-receipt of a reply to the telegram to Mr. V. V. Giri asking him to come here to assist the local railway workers.

The situation remains unchanged. There was some improvement to-day in the attendance of the railway workers. In the Loco shops 126 including 65 new engagements are working. In the Running Shed 76 are working and 62 are working in the Engineering workshops. The Loco Superintendent is engaging all the old workmen who re willing to work. Regular train service has been maintained. Traffic staff has not been affected.—A. P.

NEW JUDGE FOR ALLAHABAD.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

It is gazetted that Mr. John Coldstream, I.C.S., will be Judge of High Court, Lahore vice Mr. Archibald Campbell, resigned.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON PRESIDENT PATEL.

VICEROY CONFERS WITH PARTY LEADERS

RESULT BELIEVED TO BE SATISFACTORY

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

A Conference was held at Viceregal Lodge in connection with certain attacks made on the President of the Assembly Mr. Patel and other cognate matters.

The result of the conference was satisfactory. The results will be announced in the Assembly in due course.

The conference was attended by the Viceroy Mr. V. J. Patel and the following party leaders namely Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpatrai, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Zulfikar Khan, Mr. Cocke, Mr. K. C. Roy and Maulvi Muhammad Yakub.—A. P.

MR. ACHARYA TURNED OUT FROM CONGRESS PARTY

BAN ON VICEREGAL LEVEES REMOVED

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Congress Party at a meeting held yesterday lifted the ban on the attendance of Viceregal levees and also decided to remove Mr. Acharya from membership of the Party.—A. P.

LINKING GERMANY AND AMERICA BY AIR

NEW ZEPPELIN'S TRIAL FLIGHT

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Frederichshafen.—The air mail service between Germany and America has been brought nearer by a successful trial flight of the new Zeppelin which made a two-hours' cruise over Lake Constance. The pilot Eckner is confident that he will be able to make the trip to America this year, but some aeronautical experts are sceptical.—Reuter.

MIAMI HURRICANE KILLS 150 PERSONS

A TRAIL OF WRECKAGE AND DEATHS

LONDON, Sept. 19.

New York.—With the partial restoration of communications it is learnt that at least 150 persons have been killed in the Miami hurricane which is now on its way in a Northerly direction towards Cape Hatteras, leaving a trail of wreckage and deaths on the Eastern coast of Florida.—Reuter.

IN THE WAKE OF HURRICANE.

250 PERSONS KILLED AND THOUSANDS INJURED.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Atlanta (Georgia).—The damage caused by hurricane in Palm Beach country alone is estimated at 25,000,000 dollars Probably 250 persons have been killed and thousands injured.—Reuter.

COLD RECEPTION TO SIMON TEAM AGAIN.

BOMBAY YOUTHS DECIDE TO CARRY ON WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN.

HARTAL IN BOMBAY

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the People's Jinnah Hall, on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League when speches were made on the necessity for organising demonstrations and meetings of protest on the arrival of the Simon Commission in Bombay in October.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who presided over the meeting, observed that it was believed that self-respect was one of the traits of British character. But it was really strange that the Simon Commission did not possess that trait and that they were determined to return to India especially after the hostile reception they had last time. Probably due to the success of the boycott movement last time in Bombay, the Simon Commission had changed their programme and were going to Poona immediately after their landing on the shores of India this time. He, therefore, desired that the youths of Bombay should concentrate their activities in Poona by going there in advance. Mr. Nariman then ridicaled the idea that because the provincial Legislative Councils decided to appoint committees to work with the Simon Commission, the provinces or the people thereof were in favour of co-operation with the Commission. He then analysed the voting list on the question in the Bombay Legislative Council and showed how the Council did not really represent the views of the Presidency.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

Dr. Chandulal of Bardoli said that those who had resolved to co-operate with the Simon Commission could not be considered to represent the popular wishes. He, therefore, suggested that they should be socially boycotted. He also advocated a boycott of British goods as a protest against the imposition of the Simon Commission on India.

MUSLIMS NOT FOR CO-OPERATION.

Mr. M. C. Chagla repudiated the belief that the Muslim community as a community was opposed to boycott of the Simon Commission. In referring to the constitution of the committees by provincial legislatures to co-operate with the Simon Commission, he said that most of

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STAR CHAMBER METHODS FOR INCONVENIENT "AGITATORS"

"BOLSHIE" BILL RESHAPED IN SELECT COMMITTEE

ACCUSED TO HAVE FARCE OF TRIAL

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

It is understood the Select Committee on the Public Safety Bill has unanimously made several improvements. First of all the Bill is limited to five years and the Government of India have to come before the Legislature if they require an extension of the Act after the lapse of five years.

The Committee has limited the definition in the Bill by omitting therefrom the clause relating to creating of conflict between communities and classes and deleting from its operation those persons who are merely associated with the Bolshevik movement.

The Committee has further exempted those European British subjects living in India for five years or who have a stake in the country or who have been residing therein on some business.

STAR CHAMBER METHODS.

Regarding the procedure clauses also the Committee has effected improvements. Any person who feels aggrieved by an executive order for removal is given the right of appeal to a tribunal of three Sessions Judges of not less than five years' standing as such. The accused is entitled to be heard personally or by a pleader but the confidential information on which the removal order is based will not be available either to the accused or to his pleader. If, on an examination of the case, the tribunal is satisfied that the accused may be released then its order will be binding on the Government. The decision of the tribunal will be decisive and no further appeal can lie on its findings. But the accused is entitled to appeal to the High Court on the question of his status and the High Court can then decide whether the accused is an excepted person within the meaning of the Act or not.

There is a movement on foot to request the Chair to suspend the Standing Orders to enable the Bill to be taken into consideration on Monday.—A. P.

"NO CONFIDENCE" MOTION IN U. P. COUNCIL.

EDUCATION MINISTER COMES IN FOR CENCURE

MR. C. Y. CHINTAMAN'S MOVE

NAINITAL, Sept. 19.

Immediately after question time to-day, Lala Sitaram, President of the U. P. Council announced that Mr. C. Y. Chintamani the leader of the Nationalist Party, had handed him a notice under rule 12A of the Council Rules the notice being to the effect that he wished to move a motion of "No Confidence" in Raja Jagannath Baksh Singh, the Education Minister.

The President remarked that if 40 members rose from their seats leave to move "No-confidence" would be granted.

Forty-seven members constituting the entire Opposition and some others got up.

The President, thereupon, announced that Mr. Chintamani had leave of the House to make his motion and fixed Saturday, September 22 for its discussion after question time.—A. P.

ROUND UP OF "REDS" IN WARSAW.

"IRON HAND ASSOCIATION" AT WORK IN POLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Warsaw.—The police have arrested a number of alleged members of terrorist organisation the objects of which are stated to be incendiarism to houses and crops of wealthy land-owners on the eastern border of Poland, most of the victims being known to be opponents of the Soviet regime. The organisation is supposed to be closely connected with the "Iron Hand Association", which in turn is said to receive orders from Soviet State political police.—Reuter.

GODHRA RIOT SEQUEL

INJURED PLEADER DIES IN HOSPITAL.

GODHRA, Sept. 19.

Mr. P. M. Shah a leading pleader and President of the Hindu Mahasabha Standing Committee, Godhra who was seriously injured yesterday by Muslim oil pressers expired this evening in the Civil Hospital. The Hindus of the town observed complete hartal. The situation is quiet. Police pickets are posted. Though no further assaults are reported an atmosphere of tense excitement prevails. The condition of Mr. Waman S. Mukadam is said to be improving.

The Managing Committee, Bombay Presidency Hindu Maha Saha has passed resolutions mourning the death of Mr. Shah, extending their sympathies to the Hindu sufferers and requesting Government to bring the offenders to book and appoint a Committee to enquire on the spot and report.—A. P.

CARGO DECLARED "BLACK"

WATER SIDE WORKERS STILL REFUSE TO WORK

SUMMONSES ISSUED AGAINST FEDERATION

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Melbourne.—The waterside workers of Brisbane, Adelaide, Fremantle and Newcastle still refuse to work under "two pick-ups" system. The cargo at Adelaide has been declared "black." Other transport unions may be involved, but negotiations for completions for complete settlement are proceeding. The federal Attorney-General has issued summonses against the Waterside Workers federation on a charge of inciting strike against the award by the Arbitration Court.—Reuter.

BILL TO PROTECT "BLACKLEGS"

COOKTOWN WITHOUT FOOD

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Canberra.—In the House of Representatives Mr. Bruce gave notice of immediate introduction of a bill relating to "employment in trade and commerce among the States and overseas". It is surmised that this will deal with the protection of "volunteers" and labour circles are much perturbed.

Cooktown is without food owing to the strike and Mr. Bruce has requested Queensland Government to relieve the situation.—Reuter.

WATERSIDE WORKERS DETERMINED TO HOLD OUT.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Melbourne.—Despite the resumption order waterside workers at most ports are now refusing to work under two "pick-up" system, and the ship-owners have decided to advertise for "volunteer" labour declaring their determination to end the "present deplorable chaos". They appeal to the community for support in their efforts to maintain transport service.—Reuter.

RURAL POLICE KEPT IN READINESS

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Adelaide.—The equipment of the "volunteer" labour is proceeding. Leading business houses are urging their employees to enrol, and the rural district police have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for a call to city.—Reuter.

DROP FROM 1,000 FEET.

WOMAN'S MARVELLOUS ESCAPE IN PLANE CRASH.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Brisbane.—A curious accident befall the Avro-Avian aeroplane, in which there was a woman passenger, while flying at a height of 1,000 feet. The engine dropped out of the machine, and the plane crashed and was wrecked but it did not fall heavily, presumably because it was fitted with a slotted wing safety device. The occupants escaped with few scratches.—Reuter.

WANTED "LEADER" NOT "LEADERS"

PRINCE DHAIRYASHILRAO ON YOUTH MOVEMENT.

EMULATE TURKEY.

BARODA, Sept. 18.

There was an interesting lecture by Mr. K. F. Nariman of Bombay on "Political Emancipation and Youth Movement in India" held under the auspices of Shree Ganeshotsav Mandal, Baroda City Praja Mandal and Youth League on Monday. Shrimant Maharajkumar Dhairyashilrao Gaekwad presided on the occasion. After the preliminry prayer songs by girls accompanied by music, the Chairman introduced Mr. Nariman and said that he considered it a privilege for him to have to perform, what he called, civic rights. He stated that the lecturer was no merely a lawyer of qualifications, but also one of the political leaders who had taken upon his own shoulders the responsibility of introducing the younger generation commonly known as the "Youth" into the political sphere with all its activities and ranges ahead.

MR. NARIMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Nariman rose to speak amidst cheers.

He said that the future citizens would be as they were moulded in the youthful life and the young boys and girls should be taught the life work of patriots like Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi. He quoted instances to show the neglect and objections of the present day educational authorities.

The necessity and urgency of the youth movement was all the more, because what could not be taught in the schools and colleges, the youth league outside was going to teach. The object of the movement was to have a nation of great traditions and glories of India incomparable to those of any other country in the world. The emancipation had not come earlier, because the youth of the country was not organised earlier than before. Had they been organised 30 years ago, probably the country might have been emancipated politically and economically now. He asked them not to believe in the theory of trusteeship of British Rule in India, as it was a pretext to perpetuate their stay here, but to believe in the organisation of the youth, of the peasant and the labour of the country, for it was organisation that was going to give salvation to the country, and emancipation could come by their labour, sacrifices, by their own energy and capacity and for that, they had go to believe in their own capacity, fitness and worth.

APPEAL TO YOUTHS.

His last appeal to the youths was to remember their duties as citizens and not to think that their mission of life was fulfilled after they passed their B.A. or M.A. or they became lawyers or doctors and they had become successful in life. They might be able to get a big State service, they might be members of the Government, they might be able to live in palatial buildings, but his last word was "service", not service to themselves to get comforts and luxuries, but service to their country, and he hoped that these last words would be carried back to their homes. He impressed upon them that they were born to serve just as the youths of other countries had done for the emancipation of their country, so he expected the youths of this country to do the same.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The chairman made a felicitous and extempore speech which was frequently applauded and cheered by the people. He explained the other side of the subject though not fully agreeing with the views of the lecturer. He said that politics or emancipation of politics was a sphere of doubtful subject for himself. He had a certain prerogative—a prerogative which he was expected to stand by. He did not deny that the youth of India was not a patriotic lot. It was the youth of India that had gone to help Mr. C. R. Das in his enterprise. It was the youth of India that was able to execute the ambitions of Mahatma Gandi. Whether the ideals executed for that advancement were for the benefit of the country or not was not the question. He thought that India had plenty of leaders and was advancing under plenty of leaders, but she had not achieved under any leader what Turkey, Russia, Afghanistan had achieved. It was not the constellation of leaders that went to make the political emancipation of a country. It was the production of a single leader. England had introduced to them a dictionary in which it would be found that leader was in singular but never in plural. A leader must be able to lead and to fight; when he died, another must be able to take his place. To-day they talked about the emancipation of the country. Where was that emancipation when the question of sectional, community, enterprise, ideas and advances was considered?

COMMUNALISM MUST GO.

All their expectations were gone, and all their ambitions and hopes were shattered by a mere throw of a single stone—sectional religious hatred, which could never be made to give emancipation. It was the youth that could emancipate the country if only India was taught to improve religion. What was that that created love between man and man; what was that that gave strength in times of despair; what was that that gave ambition when despair was facing and what was that that gave energy when they were exhausted? That was religion. If they introduced in India a religion that was going to amalgamate Mahomedans and Hindus—a question not for Mahatma Gandhi, but for the minds of the youth of India—then only emancipation was visible in the future horizon.

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.

There was also another question—a question which struck him very much and he was sure they would all agree with him that the youth of any country was not going to do any good without the emancipation of their sisters. Most important lies the object in having the ground tilled well in which they were going to lay down the seed. It was the future production of the young "youth," it was the bringing up of the young in their houses, it was the power derived from their father and mother that was going to produce men of the type of "Shivaji." A country had its ups and downs, a country had its times of glory and had to face bad luck, but the bad luck must be got over too. Mr. Nariman had given examples of other countries, but he failed to give an example of the country which was advancing not merely by its own intellect but by its own enterprise—"Turkey." Turkey had been regarded for many years by the European nations as one of the Eastern types. To-day Turkey was different; Turkey is a European nation with European laws, rules and regulations, but the emancipation of Turkey depended on its youth and their leader was only one, not fifty.

He pointed out the necessity of ending the communal misunderstandings and exhorted them to improve their own household: if the youth would go to improve it, he would improve the larger communal household of India.

After the Chairman's speech was over, Mrs. Sushilabai Modak of Barwa spoke a few words. She agreed with what Mr. Nariman had to say, but in saying that the whole world including the civilized Western countries had no men equal to men like Gandhi, Tagore, Sir J. C. Bose, etc. she added that it was hopeless to have one united people or nation if we had no social and political unity. She could not give a better example of this than the inhuman way in which we treat our own brethren—the depressed classes,—and it was upto the youth of this country to bring about this unity.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay)

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

	Sept. 19.
Previous Closing Rate	17.36
To-day's Opening Rate	17.29
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	17.63
Difference	+.27
Broach Expectation	Rs. 324 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 19.
Previous Closing Rate	9.19
To-day's Opening Rate	9.00
Difference	—.19
To-day's Closing Rate	8.99
Difference	—.20

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Sept. 19.
Silver Ready	26 2 0
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	26 4 0
	Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Sept. 19.
1st Settlement	59 2 0
2nd Settlement	59 5 0
3rd Settlement	57 7 0

NAWAB OF BHOPAL

TOUCHING LEAVE-TAKING OF HIS LEGISLATORS

TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND ON SEPT 22

BHOPAL, Sept. 19.

His Highness the Nawab on the eve of his departure to England in connection with the Butler Committee opened the third session of the Legislative Council to-day and delivered a short address wishing the Council "Au Revoir".

The leave-taking ceremony was rendered still more touching when His Highness went round the seats of the members and shook hands with all before departing from the Council Hall. His Highness will sail from Bombay on Saturday (22nd September). The party accompanying the Nawab Sahib will include Her Highness the Begum Consort, Mr. H. M. Hayat, Secretary, Col. Amiruhmed, Military Secretary, Dr. Rahman, Surgeon Physician and three A.D.C.'s Major Rahmanullahkhan, Capt. Habeeb and Lieutenant Karamatkhan. During His Highness's absence the State Council has been empowered by a special 'firman' to carry on the administration of the State.—A. P.

BANGALORE FIRING INCIDENT

EVIDENCE BEFORE VISVESWARAYA COMMITTEE

BANGALORE, Sept. 19.

The boy, Chandraj, and Samath Khan, Sub-Inspector of the City Police, gave evidence yesterday before the Visveswaraya Committee. The boy deposed to having seen six revolver shots fired from Abbas Khan's house aimed in the direction of the school. A great stampede followed and just when he was attempting to run away from the scene he was hit by something near the shoulder and he fell down unconscious. The boy's father took him to the Government Victoria Hospital the next morning and although he waited for an hour he eventually returned disappointed as there was a large crowd of patients. The father took the boy to the police station and wanted to register a complaint but the police sent him away. After five days' private treatment the boy was admitted into the Cantonment hospital through the good offices of some friends. The boy's coat and shirt with burnt marks were still under magisterial custody. The Chairman and members of the Committee examined the boy's wound and after some careful examination if was resolved to conduct a fresh X-ray examination.

STUDENTS' PEACEFUL CONDUCT.

Sub-Inspector Samath Khan deposed to having seen a crowd of about 300 Hindus who were armed with lathis, facing about fifty Mahomedans who were also similarly armed near Abbas Khan's house. Being at a distance from the scene he could not say if the firing on the mob actually occurred. Replying to Ahmed Kalam regarding the students' behaviour during the Ganapati satyagraha the witness denied all allegations that the students were attacking Muslim shops and shouting so as to irritate Muslim feeling. The conduct of the students had all along been peaceful.

Further examination of the witness was in camera.—A. P.

ANNIVERSARY OF JAIN SAINT VIJAY DHARAM SURI.

ENTHUSIASTIC PREPARATIONS BEING MADE AT SHIVPURI.

Shivpuri (Gwalior), Sept. 19.

Enthusiastic preparations are being made at Shivpuri, Gwalior, to celebrate the Anniversery of the great Jain Saint Vijay Dharam Suri, whose disciple, the learned Vidya Vijayji Mihraj is holding his Chaturmas here.

A number of distinguished visitors are expected from Bombay, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad etc., the notables being, Sheths Jivanchand Dharam Chand, Ranchodbhai Roy Chand, Mohanlal Khajidas, Amsatlal Kalidas, etc.

At the same time as the celebration of the Anniversary, the famous Jain Vijtatna Prakashak Mandal will hold its Annual Gathering, and a new wing of the buildings of the Mandal will also be opened.

VICEROY OPENS SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

His Excellency the Viceroy opened the fifty-sixth Annual Exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society. His Excellency who was taken round by the Committee showed keen interest in the exhibits.—A. P.

CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Lord Irwin opens in Simla on the 1st October a conference of Agricultural Officers and Ministers in charge of Agriculture. This conference will be preceded by a Conference of Registrars and other officers of Co-operative Societies which will be opened by Sir Mahomed Habibullah on the 28th September.—A. P.

WILFUL CONTEMPT OF COUNCIL

MR CHINTAMANI'S ATTACK ON GOVT.

WALK OUT IN U. P. COUNCIL

NANNITAL, Sept. 18.

In his statement on behalf of the Nationalists Mr. Chintamani severely criticized Government for its consistent and wilful contempt of the Council shown at every step. He mentioned, as an instance, the retention of office of that one minister among three who had gone against the wishes of the majority and the dismissal of the other two because they did their duty by the Council to which they were responsible. He pointed out that Governor had deliberately avoided the Council session in June in order that six months might elapse after February 25 for bringing up this motion to appoint a committee. The February resolution totally boycotting the commission still stood in the journals of the Council. It had not been rescinded and yet Government came forward with the present motion which was a flagrant violation of the earlier decision. Government wanted to reduce the legislative body to record humbly its decrees and mandates. The Nationalist Party refused to accept that position and as such would take no part whatsoever in to-day's discussion.

SWARAJIST POSITION.

Mr. Pant, Swarajist in his statement dissociated the Swaraj Party from the discussion having regard to a sense of personal decency, national honour and the dignity of the House. He asserted that even now the majority in the Council favoured boycott, but his party would not enter the lists against Government to-day firstly because it was a waste of time and secondly because it was a reflection on the prestige of the Council which had already recorded its deliberate opinion on the matter. He was certain that if a referendum was made to the country at large it would record an opinion against the commission. This was clear from the results of two byeelections recently held in the United Provinces. "Go to the country and see whether you can get a single representative favouring the Commission." Mr. Pant's speech was followed by the exit of all Swarajist and Nationalist members.

The Finance Member next moved the Council to appoint a committee of seven to cooperate with the Commission. After some discussion the motion was adopted.—A. P.

COLD RECEPTION TO SIMON TEAM AGAIN.

(Continued from previous page.)

those who voted in favour of co-operation were sent to the Councils by special electorates. These special electorates were always hot-beds of communalism. That being the case, the representatives of such constituencies were interested in retaining their seats by pleading before the Simon Commission the value of communal representation.

Mr. Chagla referred to the adoption of the Nehru Report at the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow and said that it was the greatest achievement of India. That was a factor brought about since the Simon Commission visited India last. He appealed to the youths of Bombay to go about the Presidency and popularise the Nehru Report and carry to the nook and corner of every village the message of Hindu-Muslim unity.

PAY PRICE OF LIBERTY.

Mr. K. M. Munshi regretted that the public of Bombay had not yet awakened themselves to the realities of the situation and as an instance he pointed out that the Simon Boycott Committee appointed with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad as the Chairman had so far not done anything in regard to the boycott propaganda. The question was whether the country wanted freedom or not. If they wanted freedom, the next question was the price they would be prepared to pay for winning that freedom. The answer was simple and that was that they should refuse to have anything to do with the Simon Commission. (Applause). The battles of liberty could not be fought without the payment of any price.

Mr. J. Alva said that the fact that the Bombay Council resolved to co-operate with the Simon Commission should not worry the youths of the Presidency in their determination to make the boycott a tremendous success. He was glad that the Indian Legislative Assembly, the only representative body of the country had not decided to co-operate with the Commission.

Mr. J. B. Patel, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, said that the B. P. C. C. Council had just then resolved upon an elaborate programme to be observed on the day of the landing of the Simon Commission in Bombay and said that they had resolved to have "hartal" observed in the city. If the mill strike in the city had by that time ended, it was all well and good. Otherwise, he hoped that the demonstration at the Ballard Pier this time would consist of a few thousands like last February but would consist of two lakhs people. (Cheers). He also got a promise from the "Big Brother" that he would see to it that Mussalmans would join in large numbers. He requested the youths to co-operate with the B. P. C. C. in making the boycott programme a success.

Mr. Y. J. Meherally gave a lie direct to the rumours circulated that the Muslims of the Presidency were opposed to boycott. He said that he had just received an invitation from the Muslim youths of Poona to go there and rouse the community and hold counter-demonstrations against the functions being got up by Khan Sahebs and Khan Bahadurs. He also said that the youths had resolved to go to Poona and carry on the boylott propaganda.

In winding up the proceedings, Mr. Nariman hoped that the followers of Shivaji and other great men of Maharashtra would drive way the enemies of Indian freedom.

SEPARATION OF SINDH.

RUMOURS UNCONFIRMED

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Madrid.—The attempt on Primo De Rivera is not confirmed. Rumours, unusually strong, were credited by more than "the man in the street" especially as Primo De Rivera did not return when expected. The officials attribute the scare to "hostile machinations."—Reuter.

CATALONIA SEPARATIST MOVEMENT

WIDESPREAD PLOT BREWING

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Primo De Rivera's departure to Barcelona on 15th September in view of the rumours of the Separatist movement in Catalonia was commented with much interest and no little curiosity. It was considered that his likely object was to take a personal hand in straightening out the tangle that had resulted from the recent wholesale arrests irrespective of guilt in connection with the alleged conspiracy. There is now no doubt that there was a widespread plot implicating the Freemasons, Specialists, Republicans and even it is alleged an Archbishop.—Reuter.

WELCOME AT BARCELONA

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Madrid.—A communique says that Primo De Rivera is still at Barcelona. He received the journalists and expressed his satisfaction at the enthusiastic popular welcome.—Reuter.

PERIL TO PUBLIC SAFETY

THE TRADE DISPUTES BILL

CALCUTTA CHAMBER'S PROTEST

Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has addressed the following letter to the Government of India communicating its protest against the Trade Disputes Bill, introduced in the Assembly by the Government and recommending deletion of Sections investing too much power in the hands of the Government, as it imperils the safety of the public:—

While my Committee welcome the effort on the part of the Government of India of introducing legislation for the prevention and settlement of trade disputes in India, they find that the present Bill introduced by the Government is of a character that they cannot lend their support to it. The Bill invests the Government with very large powers which are liable to be abused for coercing the people, and therefore the various objectionable features of the Bill ought to be stripped, before it is placed on the Statute Book.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Without prejudice to this view of theirs, if the present Bill is to be at all proceeded with, my Committee would suggest several alterations therein. There is nothing they would take exception to in the first part of the Bill making provision for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes. There is, however, one point which they would like the Government to elucidate in regard to Section 3 of the Bill which authorizes the Local Government or the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, to refer any matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to the dispute to a Court of Inquiry or to a Board of Conciliation for settlement thereof. My Chamber would like to know at whose instance the dispute is to be referred for settlement, whether it is at the instance of the employer, or workman, or both, or only at the instance of the Government. My Committee would make a suggestion here that the Government should appoint a Court of Inquiry or Board of Conciliation, if one of the parties approaches them with a request to do so.

VERY DANGEROUS HANDLE.

With regard to Part II of the Bill, making special provision in respect of Public Utility Services, my Committee take strong exception to Sub-Section (2) of Section 15 empowering the Government to punish persons abetting the commission of an offence under Sub-Section (1) of advising or inducing persons engaged in Public Utility Services from withdrawing from their duties, as this is a very dangerous handle in the hands of the Government, capable of being abused at any moment. Such a provision constitutes a real hardship to a large section of the public who take any interest in public welfare, as they would always be in the danger of being thus harassed and punished. Besides, it is not easy to decide whether a person has been an abettor or not, and this leaves very wide powers in the hands of the Government. My Committee are, therefore, emphatically of the opinion that Sub-Section (2) of Section 15 should be removed from the Bill.

"ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS."

My Committee take the strongest exception to Part III of the Bill containing special provision relating to illegal strikes and lock-outs. The conditions contained in Sub-Sections (a) and (b) of Section 16 for determining strikes and lock-outs illegal, viz., that the strike or lock-out must have any object other than the mere furtherance of a trade dispute within the industry in which the strikers or employers looking out are engaged, or that the strike or lock-out must be designed or calculated to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardships upon the community, place in the hands of the Government a very dangerous weapon for inflicting punishment on innocent persons who may be striking on economic or otherwise just grievances. Section 17 prescribes a heavy punishment for any person declaring, instigating or inciting others to take part in the furtherance of a strike or lock-out which has been declared illegal. My Committee are emphatically of the opinion that these clauses arm the Government with too much powers and this imperils the safety of the community in India. My Committee are, therefore, of the confirmed opinion that Part III of the Bill making special provision in respect of illegal strikes and lock-outs should be deleted from the present Bill.

AMERICA TO RECOGNISE RUSSIA

REPLY TO ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT

SENATOR BORHA'S DEFINITE PROPOSALS

A special cable to "Forward" says:—

A definite move by Senator Borah for the diplomatic recognition of Soviet Russia by U. S. A. is indicated from Washington. It seems most probable that the Coolidge Administration before long will accept Senator Borah's proposals. In fact, it is hinted, Senator Borah's move has been favourably discussed previously in the White House.

The U. S. A. wants to reply to the Anglo-French agreement by bringing Russia within the comity of diplomatic nations and thereby forming a new powerful link in Europe. Pressure from Oil Kings is also no less a factor.

FREE TRAINING CLASS FOR WOMEN

The Free Training Classes for Women which were opened by Mrs. Heerabai A. Tata in the year 1917 on behalf of the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association are being conducted under the guidance of several enthusiastic honorary lady workers in Fort (Apollo Street) for the last 11 years. Many Parsi women and young girls have taken and are taking advantage of these classes. Instruction in various subjects useful to women is given through these classes. Owing to demand for extension of these classes, two more centres have been opened one in Girgaum and another at Chaupati and Sandhurst Road for the benefit of the lady residents in those localities. A Variety Entertainment of the Passing Show has been arranged by the organisers in aid of the above classes at the Excelsior Theatre on Friday, 28th instant at 5-30 p.m. Tickets are priced at Rs. 15, 10, 5, 3, 2 and 1. Tickets of Rs. 3, 2, and 1 can be had at Fraloon and Burjor's shop opposite Wadia's Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao.

TAKE TORCH OF CULTURE TO AFRICANS

ARYA SAMAJ SADHU'S APPEAL

ARYAN YOUTH CONFERENCE IN NAIROBI

The All Eastern Africa Aryan Youth's Conference was invited on the occasion of Silver Jubilee of Arya Samaj Nairobi which was celebrated on 4th, 5th and 6th August under the auspicious of the Young Men's Aryan Association.

The Conference was declared open by melodious songs followed by "Prarathna" and a short speech by Mr. Babu Ram Bhalla, President Reception Committee, who cordially invited the representatives, delegates and visitors from all the sister Associations and Arya Samajes of the three Territories i.e., Kenya, Tangangika and Uganda.

He briefly described the urgent necessity of holding such Conferences. He also mentioned, in short, the work done by the Young Men's Aryan Association, Nairobi, by forming Arya Veer Dal, which serves the public in sickness. It has started imparting free instruction to the illiterate Indians and East Africans through night Schools.

He then requested Dr. Bhagat Ram Sahgal (Arya Missionary), to take the presidential chair.

PRESIDENTAL ADDRESS.

In the course of his presidential address Dr. Bhagat Ram said:—

Let me tell you at the outset how very grateful I am to you for being called upon to preside over these deliberations.

You gentlemen are the embodiment of the future of the Aryan race. All that the great men of our generations have been doing is expected to find its ultimate realization in you. The keeping alive of the burning fire of the Vedic religion, the freedom of India, the emancipation of our women folk from the purdah and the other old superstitious and nation in killing customs, the unification of Asia, and the spread of the Aryan culture once again all over the earth, rests on you. It was only for the accomplishment of these characteristics of nation building that the Great Swami Dayanand Saraswati rebelled against orthodoxy and the noble Shradanand lost his life and we who at present are silently and slowly but surely toiling, hope to see its full completion when you have grown to full manhood and have taken in your hands the final disposal of things.

BECOME IDEAL ARYANS.

If you study the organisation of the ancient Aryan society, you will find that the basic idea is that of stern duty, well defined division of labour and perfect health. In order to keep every individual and social unit of society efficient the great Risbis of old and the modern Rishi Dayanand Saraswati preached 'Sanyama' or self control. The man who controls himself by sticking to his duties like a soldier and does not allow himself to be tempted away to undesirable things; who observes Bramcharya; who keeps honest and sincere in trifling details as well as great matters; who is courageous; who is master of his will and mind; who along with physical, and mental development does not allow his spirit to remain backward is the ideal Aryan.

It is the highest religion of youth to maintain bodily health and mental cleanliness throughout so that when you will be called upon to shoulder responsibilities and to select special fields of work, you should be efficient, self reliant and fitting in the order of things. The whole of this ideal is included in one word—the word that is the priceless heritage of the Aryan race 'Brahmcharya'.

Bramcharaya is the spirit of true life. I realize it greatly and wish that every boy and girl, every man and woman of India must learn to practise absolute Bramcharya. So long as the Aryan race understood the value of Bramcharya it reigned supreme all over the world. Its armies fought on the Oxus and the Jaxartes, its missionaries preached in India and in far distant China. Its schools and colleges were flooded with students from distant climes and the great Nedic Empires of the Viraj and othr dynasties as well as the Empires of Asoka and Chandragupta which were highly disciplined adorned with world wide conquests our beloved Aryan land. But as soon as we lost this ideal, social anarchy ruled rampant in India and we became a slave nation and a slave religion.

HOW TO REGAIN LOST HERITAGE.

The first clarion call against this degradation, darkness of vision and dearth of ideal came forth from Dayanand. He found the Arya Samaj to spread his creed and the Gospel of the Vedic as a result of his teachings, nay, the teaching of the Vedas the world has begin to realise the greatness of Bramcharya. The Gurukul system of education, as laid down by Swami Dayanand Saraswati the fundamental principle of which is Bramcharya is an ideal way of moulding the coming generations. I strongly believe in Brahmcharya and would say that where as its general absence has been the cause of our downfall the realization of it in our lives would be the bedrock foundation of our future prosperous India.

EAST AWAKENS FROM SLUMBER.

Brothers you are not living ordinary times. The East has awakened from its slumber. It is no longer content to wonder at the achievements of the West and to bar from it the secrets of material science, nor as the East satisfied to let the West disposal of the destinies of the nations of the world to suit its own convenience. I wish the next generation may see the East dominant in the affairs of the world like its ancestors of the past.

You are born in an age when there is a cry all around that Indian is noe even fit to manage its own affairs. It does not at all suit your instructors to tell you of the Aryan heroes who scalded the the heights of the Pamirs to carry the torch light of Arean culture across the northern mountains in the years immediately preceding and following the birth of Jesus Christ.

Very few of you know that we taught and gave civilization to Europe; very few of you have an idea that the Indian Ocean was an Aryan lake. It must be your first duty from to-day to study your ancient literature to know and to let these facts be known to the coming generations. The big task is there before you and you have to take it up and make yourself fit for it. The treasures of the Vedic lore, the freedom of India, the unity of Asia, the emancipation of humanity from the thraldom of materialism and the achievement of universal peace, universal brotherhood, enlightenment and progress these lie waiting for you.

Then be up, young fathers of the coming generation and pride of prosperous father India, realise your responsibilities, and by the formation of your character and strong determination show the world that the Aryans are still a far superior race to any community or nation of the world. Remember our civilisation is the mother of all civilisations. The religion of the Vedas young friends, is the parent of all the religions. The vedic literature gave birth to all literature, science, and philosophy of the world-all those of Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, Greece, China Persia and Rome.

Mr. Dubois, president of the International Religious Congress held lately in London, writes, "The East, formerly land of dreams of fables and fairies has become to us a land of unmistakable realities. The curtain between the East and West has been lifted up and our old forgotten home stands before us again in bright colour and definite outline. We know that all the vital element of our knowledge and civilization, our language, all our habits figures, weights, arts, religion, tradition and Nursery stores came to us from the east and we must confess that but for the sake of Eastern light that called forth the hidden germ of the dark and dreary west, Europe, now the very light of the world might have remained for ever a barren and forgotten promontory of the primeval Asiatic continent. The East is ours and we are its heirs."

TAKE TORCH OF LIGHT TO AFRICANS

Before I conclude, young men, I wish to refer to your duty to the land in which you are earning your bread and making your home. Remember in the days long gone by this land was an Aryan colony. Your ancestors have given all the elementary arts and crafts to the Natives of Africa, and it is now your duty to give to the African Aryan enlightenment, culture and organisation. Let the politician wrangle about the predominance of western civilisation in politics. It is your duty, young men, to show the Africans the true path of life, the only means of salvation, the true light of truth in the holy and revealed Vedas.

The spirit of the Vedas, the spirit that impelled the great Agastya to the dark land beyond the Vindhya and the spirit that sent the brave and far famed Arjuna across the Indian ocean to establish a colony in this land, is and will always be greater than that of greatest politician. No political document can curb it. It is incapable of suppression for it is propagated by facts. It permeates the atmosphere of Aryan life and in its pure form it dominates every other younger culture, faith and religion. Do not forget this. Do not forget that you owe a duty to this dark continent, in the same way as you owe a duty to the world of misguided people in the West, East, South and North. Set working like the true sons of mother India and faithful followers of the Great Swami Dayananda Saraswati. So be up, young friends, like the ancient Aryans and show the torch to the misguided and seekers of true light.

POWERS AND DISARMAMENT

PRIVATE MEETING AT PARIS

LORD CUSHENDUN'S "NO" TO M. LOUDON

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Geneva.—M. Loudon, Chairman of the preparatory Disarmament Commission informed the Third Committee of the League to-day that he proposed to ask France, Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States to instruct their delegates to the Disarmament Commission to attend the private meeting in Paris in order that those Governments who had disagreed on certain important points in the drafts of the Disarmament Convention should reach an understanding as the agreement between the great naval powers was of paramount importance. If Agreement was reached in Paris he promised that there would be no delay in summoning the next meeting of the Disarmament Committee; in the alternative he invited the League Assembly to fix the date.

Lord Cushendun replied that it was unlikely that M. Loudon's invitation would be accepted by any of the powers.

Lord Cushendun added that M. Loudon by inviting the signatories to the Washington Convention to the Paris meeting, proposed to antedate the review of that Convention which had already been fixed for 1931. He was proposing that the signatories should consider naval disarmament under quite different auspices and from totally different angles. Therefore it was desirable that great expectations should not we aroused as to the Possibility of a farreaching agreement upon naval disarmament upon the proposition made in this manner which the Governments had no opportunity to consider. He had very grave doubts whether Britain would accept.

Mr. Paul Boncour (France) urged that the Disarmament Conference should meet at the the end of 1928 or in the beginning of 1929.

Debate was adjourned till tomorrow.—Reuter.

POONA RACES

CHANGES IN DATES

The Secretary of the Western India Turf Club Ltd. writes from Poona:—

In consequence of the postponement of the 1st Day, 2nd Meeting, Poona Races from Monday, 17th September to Saturday, 22nd September the dates of the following Meetings have been changed.

2nd Day, 2nd Meeting, Poona Races, from 22nd September to 29th September. With 1st Forfeits at 7 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd September, Handicaps at 7-45 a.m. on Thursday, 27th September at the Race Course. Final acceptances at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 27th September.

3rd. Day, 2nd Meeting, Poona Races, from 29th September to 6th October. With 1st Forfeits at 7 p.m. on Saturday, 29th September, Handicaps at 7-45 a.m. on Thursday, 4th October at the Race Course. Final acceptances at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 4th October.

1st Day, Poona Autumn Meeting, from 6th October to 13th October. With entries to close at 8-30 a.m. on Monday, 8th October, Handicaps at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, 10th October at the Turf Club Office. Acceptances at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 11th October.

2nd Day, Poona Autumn Meeting, from 13th October to 20th October, With Entries to close at 8-30 a.m. on Monday, 15th October, Handicaps at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, 17th October at the Turf Club Office. Acceptances at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 18th October.

DEVI AHALYABAI HOLKAR ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The anniversary day of Devi Ahalyabai Holkar was celebrated in Bombay, on Sunday last under the auspices of the Shree Shivaji Vijaya Martha Mandal, Mandvi Koliwada, Bombay, with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Krishnaji Arjunrao Keluskar the great Maratha Historian and the author of the life of Shivaji occupied the chair. The proceedings commenced with a thoughtful speech by Mrs. Yamunabai Ghodekar. She dwelt on the main features in the life of Devi Ahalyabai and showed that Ahalyabai was not only adept in the art of administration but she was also a pious woman of a very high moral standard. She introduced reforms in her State and tried all the resources at her command to make her subjects happy.

Afterwards the famous Maratha bard Mr. Khadilkar held the audience enthralled for nearly an hour by his historical ballad describing the heroic life of Sambhaji.

After a powerful and eloquent speech by Mr. K. S. Thakre, Mr. Keluskar brought the proceedings to a close. He touched the various points in the life of Devi Ahalyabai and requested the audience especially the fair sex to keep Devi Ahalyabai as their ideal.

BIRKENHEAD & IRWIN ELY CONFERRING !

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is said on good authority, that Lord Irwin and Lord Birkenhead are closely conferring with each other for the last few days; and that cables and wireless have been kept very busy till late hours of the night! Subject to correction by the Director of Information, the following is said to be the gist of their messages!

B:—Irwin, Cabinet is deeply concerned about the tense atmosphere in the Assembly Session at present. More so, over the 'President or Prisoner'? episode. The India Office is also feeling uneasy; for those who know President Patel here say, that Graham and Co. have committed a great folly. That the man, whom the King received, the Premier conferred with and the Speaker daily dealt with during his stay here, should feel himself a prisoner and say it in the open Assembly is hard for me even to explain away at this end! What say you, Irwin?

I:—Birkenhead, it is most unfortunate, no one regrets it more than I do. But you know how some of our officials get tactless and over-bearing at times? I am doing my best to appease Patel, Birkenhead.

SEPARATE SECRETARIAT.

B:—How is it that Crerar has blundered on this point? Labour members ask me, if the President cannot have a separate Secretariat for the Assembly; and if Government wants an indirect control over it what is the meaning of Simon Commission going out to India for putting her eventually on the road to self-government when officials in India will not part with any power at all?

I:—Birkenhead, you have hit the nail on the head. God knows best, how I often feel worried at this official love for power in India; for they don't seem to realize, that we can't hold it all the time; and unless I have your complete support, it will be very hard for me to pull on much longer without impairing my health. I am meeting, the President and leaders of various Parties, and will do my best to please them all (!)

THE BLACK BILL.

B.:—Crerar is fumbling with this also. He is no match for Sir William Vincent or Sir Alexander Muddiman. But tell me, Irwin, how men like Pandit Malaviya, Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Birla, Jayakar and Joshi—all Constitutionalists—have opposed the Bill?

I:—Birkenhead, I am sorry to say, that our present policy keeps them away from us. We have not released the Bengal detenus. We have not repealed Rule III of. 1818. We have not legislated for Arbitration Board. We have made out no case against Soviet Russia. And we cannot produce Roy's letter or other proofs in support of that Bill.

B.:—What are the prospects, Irwin? You must keep out the Undesirables, before they upset our railwaymen and coalmen! For what can we do, if railways and mines are shut up even for some time? I dread the day for India, Irwin!

I.:—Birkenhead, the Assembly members—I mean the elected ones— are in no mood to pass it, and I will have to certify it!

B.:—Look here, Irwin, watch the President, lest he may not spring an eleventh hour surprise on poor Crerar!

THAT COASTAL BILL.

I.:—Even here, Birkenhead, the Indian element is all for Coastal Reservation; and the European group is against it! And our task is made more difficult by the silly effusions of Simpson.

B.:—Irwin, you do not know how the shipping circles here keep me worrying at this end! The British India, the P. and O. the Anchor, the Clan the City, the Hall, the Wilson, the Ellerman Brockerbank, Andrew Weir and the rest are keeping me busy with calls, and phones and demi-official notes! Irwin, we can't allow this legislation to be put into force, without creating a hubbub in London and Liverpool, Glasgow and Dundee etc!

SIMON COMMISSION.

I:—Birkenhead, I should be untrue to myself and to my country, if I do not warn you that though Provincial Councils are appointing Committees to cooperate with the Simon Commission, the opposition of all the political parties in the country is real and formidable; and it will be most imprudent to ignore this fact to-day.

B.:—Irwin, you are really too good for a diplomatic job! You cannot carry on, without bluffing and bullying and after measuring our strength press on, or halt or just take a right about turn!

I.:—You are perhaps right, Birkenhead; but I am differently built.

PRINCES AND THEIR SUBJECTS.

B.:—Irwin, what shall I do with these gilded heads going about the City in a giddy way? They tell me, that they are like fathers to their subjects! And that their peoples are thoroughly contented! Winterton and his friends endorse their views; whereas some Labour friends give me a different version. Be what it may, I think we must support them as buffer States!

I.:—Birkenhead, that may be a good policy, but it is a bad principle, that will eventually turn against us. Birkenhead.

NABHA, NIZAM AND BHARATPUR.

B.:—Irwin, when you are a bit free, please let me know all about the present position of these Princes. Is it true that under the Nabha Regency, fifty lacs of rupees have to be accounted for? And that Muslims in India resent our recent policy in regard to the Nizam? And that the Raja of Bharatpur is treated as an exile in his own State? You know not, Irwin, how I am flooded with inquiries from most unexpected quarters.

I.:—If you are flooded with inquiries, I am harassed with interviews, interpellations and warnings from various sections and parties! Birkenhead, India is fast moving with the rest of the East, and if we endeavour to stem the tide, it will revert against us with renewed fury and force. So, when there is time, Birkenhead, empower me to invite Nehru and his friends at a Round Table Conference. If you miss this chance, your successor will surely regret your remissness, you cannot hold this big nation much longer with Bourbon Legislation. With equity and humanity you can.

B.:—Irwin, you are a philosopher! Bye-bye!

B. F. BHARUCHA.

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT

ARYANS AND ATTACHED SECTION DRAW AGAIN.

For the third time the Aryans and Attached section drew in their meeting in the Rovers Tournament and the match will have to replayed again to-day. Despite unfavourable conditions the Indians were the better team and were unlucky not to win several good opportunities of scoring being mixed by them. Early in the game the Attached Section scored first, but before the interval the Aryans equalised. The second half proved unproduction and though some extra time was played there was no further change in the score.

The Result:—

Aryans (Calcutta)	1 goal.
Attached Section	1 goal.

Referee E. J. Turner.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Aryans vs. Attached Section.

ONE UNION FOR B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MR. JHABWALLA'S LATEST.

A mass meeting of the gangmen and linesmen of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was held at Mahim on Wednesday evening under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railwaymen's Union. Mr. B. F. Bradley presided. Mr. Bradley spoke of the advantages of the Trade Unionism and exhorted the men to join the Union in a large number.

Mr. R. V. Nadkarni then said that by the continued agitation of the B. B. and C. I. Railwaymen's Union the Agent had granted several demands of the workers. If all the men working on the line joined the Union they would get still more grievances redressed.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla then moved resolutions asking from the railway authorities leave with pay, free quarters, minimum pay of Rs. 30 per month, eight hours' duty, etc., which were all carried.

Some of the men then spoke of their hardships in regard to inadequate water supply, reductions in pay etc., which Mr. Jhabwalla promised to look into.

IN MISS MAYO'S LAND

LYING FACTORIES IN FULL BLAST

MALICIOUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST INDIA

Mr. F. J. Davar, the Parsi World Cyclist, whose amazing facts continue to thrill the world and who lately added another feather to his cap by crossing the Andes (the "Roof of the World"), a great mountain system of South America, in one of his despatches to the Press, gives instances of his experiences. In his peregrinations through South America he has found the lying factories of the West working in full blast against poor India, out-Mayoing Mayo in several instances, which leads Mr. Davar to believe that some secret organisation is at work to carry on propaganda to besmirch the fair name of India at this juncture, having its headquarters somewhere in North America. "La Prensa" of New York has been notoriously active in this malicious propaganda. Thank God, he says, there are several distinguished persons like Miss Lilyan Ghees, the world-famed cinema star, who take up cudgels on behalf of poor India and rebuk the foul charges, levelled at her, in the well-known magazine, "The East".

MR. DAVAR'S RETORT TO INDIA'S VILIFIERS.

Mr. Davar is doing yeoman service to India by repudiating the foul charges and paying the vilifiers back in their own coin whenever confronted by Western enthusiasts who either knowingly, or, as is often the case, ill-informed by a lying press, put him silly questions about India, and her morality, etc. In Peru, the hotbed of anti-Indian agitation, he was asked some questions of the Mayo type by an American. He was silenced for ever by Mr. Davar as under:—

Mr. Davar retorted that according to the figures published officially in New York, out of 100 women who gave birth to children without marriage, 42 were school-girls! And the coup-de-grace was to this effect :"If you yourself live in a glass house—which you must admit—then do not throw stones at others."

This worthy American, who, after this repartee, happened to see Mr. Davar often, ceased to pester him with questions about India.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH AND THE SURGEON

(From A Correspondent.)

Commenting upon the work of the Radiologists in conjunction with the teaching of medicine and physiology and the bearing of X-ray cinematography upon diagnosis and surgery, the "Lancet" recently welcomed the important advances which have recently been achieved. It is hoped that the subject will now be much more fully recognised as worthy of attention by those who have money to spend in the production of moving pictures.

It is unfortunate that the cost of producing cinematographic X-ray films of moving parts of the human body is so great as to be well-nigh prohibitive, but considering the value of such records as aids to diagnosis it is to be hoped that still further improvements in technique may be devised whereby the cost may be considerably reduced.

Considering the enormous sums spent upon the production of the modern spectacular films it seems a small thing to ask that a fund be raised to equip and support an institution which could supply our great hospitals with such films as the surgeons need both in connection with their work for the alleviation of suffering and for the teaching of the mysteries of their craft to the coming generation of medical men.

"FORWARD" EDITOR ON TRIAL.

DEFENCE ARGUMENT OVERRULED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

After the examination of witnesses the Advocate-General suggesting that a charge be framed under Section 153-A, said that in the article in question the prominent note was that three hundred wounded Indians had been killed by or at the instance of Europeans. Throughout it was a passionate appeal to Indians against the inhuman cruelty and downright brutality of Europeans towards wounded Indians. The whole intention was to excite among Indians, feelings of enmity or hatred towards Europeans. It was therefore a deliberate attempt to incite one class of His Majesty's subjects against another. He added that the statements were in fact and in letter false in every particular.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, defence counsel, stated that the Advocate-General failed to twist the article into conformity with the Section in question. It was a condemnation not only of European officials but also Indians who had worked that night. He had yet to learn that under Section 153-A few officials of the E. I. R. constituted a class and the writer of the article in "Forward" constituted another class unless the Section was illegitimately extended to some kind of meaning as the Advocate-General would like them to put on it. There could be no charge under that Section against the accused.

Mr. Roxburgh overruled the objection and framed the charge to which the accused pleaded not guilty.—A. P.

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Conference of the Agents of Railways in India and Burma will commence here on the 27th September and it will last for about a week. This will be followed by the annual session of the Indian Railway Conference Association which will begin on the 6th October.—A. P.

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REPRESENTATION OF INDIA ABROAD

(Continued from page 6.)

and forceful representation of India in overseas lands.

CULTURAL CONTACT.

India can help her nationals overseas in two ways. Firstly, by the appointments of consuls at the capitals of the countries where Indians are domiciled, and, secondly, by the development of cultural contact through the periodical visits of India's best representatives in politics and literature and philosophy and science.

It is also well-known that the people of foreign countries are fed with the British spoon of prejudice as regards the culture and civilisation of India, her capacity for self rule and her social status, A Katherine Mayo easily impresses the pre-prejudiced Whites with a version of untruths, half-truths and exaggerations, there being no force to resist and contradict it on behalf of India in time. The wide-spread conspiracy to place India before the world as a "heathen" country full of superstition and ignorance and absolutely incapable of self-government succeeds and the seeds of misunderstanding and ignorance about India sprout forth into a plant. Indians overseas have to suffer from all these ills which require to be uprooted, If the Indian National Congress and organisations like the Theosophical Society, the Muslim League, the Arya Samaj and The Greater India Society take to heart the necessity of foreign propaganda, they would easily spread the truth which may speedily dispel the cloud of misrepresentation gathering in other parts of the world. It is a welcome beginning that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has made by proceeding on a lecture tour in America. If Dr. Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Mohamed Ali, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Professor Radhakrishnan, Dr. Kalidas Nag and Babu Subash Chandra Bose take care to tour the world in bands of two for only six months in the service of the country, India can establish her immemorial reputation as a cultured and civilised land as was the case in the days of Chandra Gupta, Asoka and Akbar.

WHO SHOULD REPRESENT INDIA?

India should assert her right, at the same time, in the appointments of Agents by the Government in the countries under the British Empire. The people should see that the agents are selected from the right type of political personages who command public confidence. They should particularly be careful in this matter, else all efforts to represent India's advancement, culture and hoary civilisation will be doomed to failure.

India should see that her agents appointed by the Government enhance the prestige of motherland, win the glory of her unmatched civilisation and culture and concentrate their efforts to persuade the respective Governments to welcome India's immigration and always keep the nationals in those lands connected with India. The tours of the intellectual representatives of India supplement the efforts towards the recognition of India's status.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, that great interpretor of India, rightly says:—

"It is no empty phrase, therefore, to call India the 'Mother among the civilisers of the world.' She gave with both of her hands to China and the Far East out of her own spiritual wealth. She implanted also the seeds of thought, of philosophy and religion in the soil of Persia and Greece.... Egypt has perished. Babylon has perished; but India, which was their contemporary, has not perished..."

Swamis Vivekanand and Ramtirth, only a few years ago, startled America with the genius of India. To-day we are not lacking in men of genius in religion, philosophy, statesmanship and art. Let India deliver her message as was done before to the world now through the periodical tours of her eminent sons and daughters and gain again the glory the past saw with unparalleled enthusiasm is the wish and prayer of every Indian living abroad.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND NATIONALISM

(Continued from page 6.)

at the right or opportune moment, by which the scales will be decisively turned.

WANTED VIRILE LEADERSHIP.

After having formed a strong political body that should act in conjunction with the other national bodies in the country, we must truly look out for efficient, capable, and inspiring leaders to lead us on towards our country's goal. There is a considerable element of truth in Carlyle's pet maxim, which the great writer was never wearied of preaching to all the world, that the greatness of a community lies in her leaders. Judging by this test, we, Indian Christians, can neither stand condemned nor elevated. We have had sufficient leaders, but of the older school. There are undoubtedly a few who could hold their own against the best from the ranks of Indian leadership. We must more and more look to the younger men amongst us. No student of Indian politics will fail to be conscious of the irresistible hold the young leaders are beginning to acquire over the masses in India. The illustrious names of Subhash Chandra Bose, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dewan Chamanlal and Kurshed Framji Nariman, are now factors to be reckoned with in Indian politics. They all represent the new movement of healthy revolt against time-honoured and fossilized conventions. They are undoubtedly the coming men of India.

But how far do we stand in this respect? The older men who still cling to leadership amongst the Indian Christians are not likely to abdicate their places in favour of the younger men unless they are summarily rejected from their secure positions. There is a tendency amongst us to enthrone these men on high citadels. Strong and virile leadership, is absolutely the crying need of the hour for us. We require a Nariman, a Bose, to cleanse our augean stables of all their lethargy, inactivity and callous indifference. We want men with rich ideals of patriotism and service. We want someone to spur us on into happy enthusiasm for the national cause, to make us rise above our petty-minded and narrow outlook. Unfortunately there are two amongst us, the older people, men of outstanding abilities, who are now not actually in the forefront. Doctor K. S. Datta, the General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in India is too much engrossed in the Y.M.C.A. work. And Mr. Joseph Baptista, the "Mazzini of Matharpacady," as he was popularly known in the Bombay Corporation, has gone into final retirement. Once in reply to an eager enquiry by me, he said, he had "given up politics for good and intended sticking up solely to the Bar." It is almost tragic that he, who was the right-hand man of the Lion of Maharashtra, Lokmanya Tilak, and endowed, as he is, with the finest gifts of speech and writing, should have been driven to be an exile by the rough and tumble of politics.

There is sound talent and character among the younger men, and the future of the community is bright with the coming into power of these men after the older men are forced to beat a retreat and pass away as crest-fallen.

JUTE CROP OF BENGAL

FINAL FORECAST

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

The final forecast of the jute crop of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam for the year 1928 shows that the estimated area under jute is 31,30,900 acres and the estimated total yield is 99,16,000 bales compared with 33,74,100 acres and 1,02,38,000 bales last year. Provincial figures are:—Bengal Presidency Division 2,79,000 acres and 8,01,000 bales against 3,20,000 acres and 9,50,00 bales; Burdwan Division 49,000 acres and 1,44,000 bales against 57,000 acres and 1,87,000 bales; Rajshahi Division 7,91,000 acres and 24,09,000 bales against 8,71,700 acres and 25,35,000 bales; Dacca Division 12,62,000 acres and 41,13,000 bales against 13,34,000 acres and 42,39,000 bales; Chittagong Division 3,21,000 acres and 11,22,000 bales against 3,79,400 acres and 11,43,700 bales; Bihar and Orissa including Nepal 2,47,000 acres and 7,43,000 bales against 2,41,000 acres and 7,17,000 bales, and Assam 1,81,600 acres and 5,84,000 bales against 1,71,000 acres and 4,66,300 bales.—A. P.

REVOLUTION IN AEROPLANE CONSTRUCTION

SUCCESS OF "WIND MILL PLANE"

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Paris.—The first attempt to cross the Channel by an "Autogiro" ("windmill plane") has been accomplished by its inventor Juan De Lacierva who flew from Croydon to Paris landing near Boulogne on the way. He circled the aerodrome twice and landed obliquely. The machine is a revolutionary departure from the ordinary aeroplane construction, having four revolving wings above the fuselage in place of the ordinary fixed planes and is fitted with a 200 horse-power engine capable of a speed of ninety to 100 miles an hour. It is claimed that the pilot will be able to alight almost vertically. De Lacierva carried a passenger. As the "Autogiro" is not equipped with wireless it was escorted across the Channel by a regular airliner.—Reuter.

N. G. S. RLY. STRIKE

WORKERS EXPRESS CONFIDENCE IN UNION

HYDERABAD, Sept. 18.

Mr. Mohamed Fataullah Khan, acting President of the Railway Workmens Union addressing a mass meeting of about 2,000 strikers at the Jamshed Hall announced that he had received a telegram from Mr. V V. Giri, expressing sympathy with the strikers and that he had replied to it asking Mr. Giri to come immediately and assist them. He told the men that the Union was intervening at the request of numerous strikers and that it would continue negotiations only if the strikers fully relied on the union. A vote of confidence in the Union was unanimously passed. Mr. Fataulla exhorted them to observe complete non-violence as mob actions had recently alienated public sympathy from the strikers. He also voiced the resentment of the Union Executive at the "false and mischievous" statements published in a certain newspaper and appealed to newspaper representatives to adapt the established principles of journalism and be impartial. —A. P.

OIL CONTROVERSY SETTLED

RIGHT OF DUTCH AND AMERICAN NATIONALS

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Washington.—The longstanding controversy between Holland and the United States about the right of their nationals to explore oillands in each other's territory has been settled. The State Department says that henceforth the Dutch East Indies will be open to exploration by Americans. —Reuter

EXPROPRIATION OF OIL WELLS

LONDON, Sept. 18.

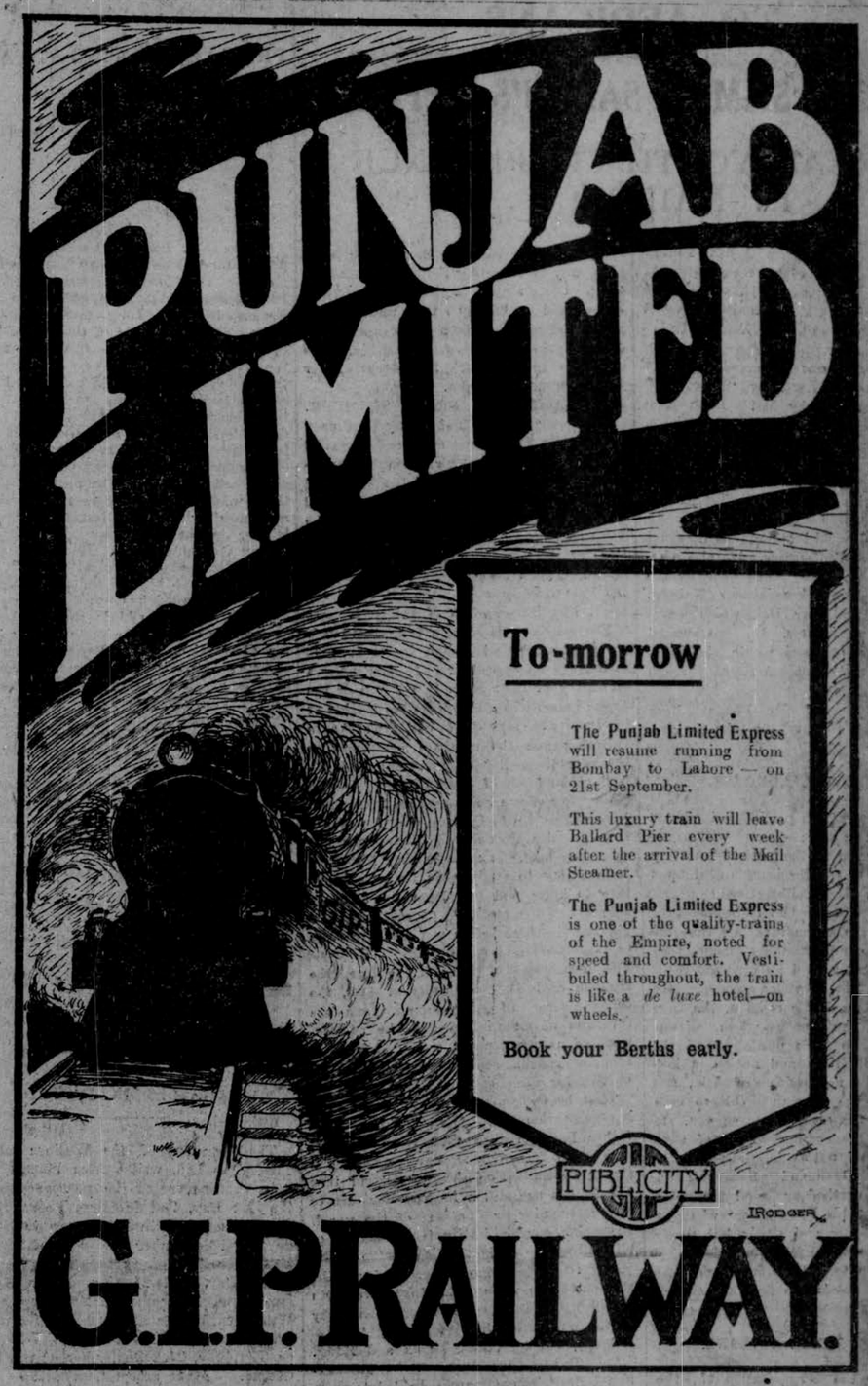
Buenos Aires.—Chamber has adopted bill providing for expropriation of oil wells and other well deposits all over the country.—Reuter.

"I SHALL NEVER PLAY AGAIN"

SUZANNE LENGLEN'S DECLARATION

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Nice.—Interviewed by Reuter regarding the rumours that she was seeking reinstatement as an amateur, Suzanne Lenglen declared that she had not touched racquet for months. "I shall never play again either as a amateur or a professional", she added.—Reuter's Special.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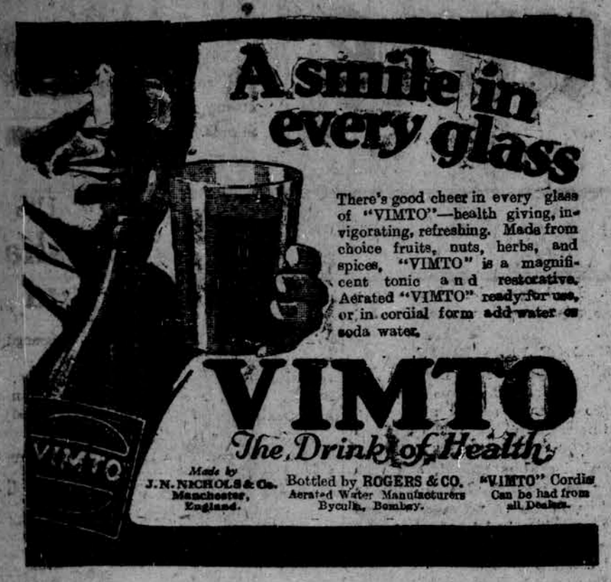
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KONKAN CATHOLICS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not think that any cry from the wilderness of the Roman Catholic Christendom of the Southern Konkan, Bombay Presidency, has ever penetrated your 'sanctum sanctorum'. I seek, but a corner not for any dogma, creed, faith, belief or religion. I seek it in the pure interest of humanity, its progress welfare and well-being.

Hundreds of years ago the ancestors of the people I refer to were converted to Christianity and ever since then they have been under the Portuguese Padroado prelates and clergy. Almost all Indians have marched forward, more or less. The Christians in question have not, I respectfully submit; their condition is pitiable. I maintain that their case would not have been so regrettable. The prelates have been majestic, aristocratic, autocratic, awfully dignified but neglectful of their duties as representatives of the Son of God made Man Who humbled Himself that He may be all to all men. The clergy haughty, imperious, exacting, skinflint and hankering after power. The tree is judged by its fruit.

I avoid pursuing the subject, further I have briefly dwelt on the causes of my people's deplorable condition. I beg to draw attention to the Agreement arrived at lately by the Government of Portugal and the Government of the Roman Catholic Church. It leaves us out of count. Probably this is not done with deliberation, but through an oversight as is obvious from the interview granted by the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs to a representaitve of a leading journal in Portugal.

My contention is that we are very backward due to the Padroado regime, not only in temporal matters but in social matters, too. It is also my humble contention that our Government should not tolerate the gratuitous patronage of a foreign power. 'Salus Populi Suprema Est Lex'. The welfare of the people is the supreme law. Our welfare should be a law to our rulers. We trust that His Excellency as the accredited local representative of our King-Emperor will free us from an evil we so much deplore.

In short, I submit, what we Catholics in this Southern Konkan are in need of, are priests of a superior quality (i.e., Jesuit Fathers) for the sake of our better education and religion instead of these Padroado priests of the Portuguese regime who generally know Portuguese and Konkani. We being British subjects are supposed to know English and Marathi which the Padroado prelates hardly understand.—Yours, etc.,

MICHAEL DE SOUZA.

Vengorla, Sept. 12.

RAILWAY AUDIT DEPARTMENT

I.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—After all, it appears there is no end to worry and hardship of the poor clerical staff of Audit Department of the G. I. P. Railway. The transfer of control brought about by taking over of the Railway by Government naturally gave rise to great hopes to the staff, that their grievances might soon be redressed by Government, but to no avail. The staff have all along been praying for better scale of pay and revised rules since the last five years, but the authorities instead of bettering their lot have thought it fit to worsen it. Recently, owing to the establishment of Clearing House, at Delhi, the work relating to check and apportionment of foreign traffic, hitherto done in Traffic Audit, was transferred there along with some 160 men.

The Director, Clearing Accounts' Office, however, did not take over the requisite number of staff from the Chief Auditor's Office for the transferred work, and he engaged some new hands locally at his for that work with the result that the surplus men so found in the Chief Auditor's Office are being retrenched. The Railway Administration have asked certain men from traffic audit in the grade of Rs. 80 and Rs. 100, and having long and faithful services to their credit to accept either reduction in pay by 25 per cent. or to vacate their posts. The men contend that the required saving can well be brought about by reduction or abolition of superfluous superior posts, instead of axing the poorly paid staff of the lower grades. Moreover, it is contended that the Accountant-General should not have hesitated in according necessary sanction for the provision of the amount to be reduced, as the Railways are yielding profit. This action of the Railway Administration has created a great stir in the minds of the Audit staff and Mr. N. M. Joshi, President of the Union, who is now at Simla, has been requested by wire to interview the higher authorities to relieve the tension Mr. S. C. Joshi, Honorary Secretary of the Union, has, it is learned, also requested the Chief Auditor, G. I. P. Railway, to grant him an interview in the matter. It is feared that if the Government do not see their way to grant the legitimate demands of the staff serious developments are likely to result.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of yesterday in connection with the retrenchment in the Chief Auditor's Office, G. I. P. Railway, I have to say that I have heard that some 35 men in the grade of Rs. 80 were called by the Deputy Auditor who asked them either to accept a cut in their pay by 25 per cent. or loss of jobs. The men were pleading, but he said he wanted them to reply either "Yes or No." While the men were being so told one by one, a clerk who has over 18 years' service to his credit, fainted and fell to the ground immediately as the result of the shock. Mr. Toms, the Assistant Auditor, who was near-by, rendered first-aid. The Railway doctor also arrived and examined the man, who recovered after about an hour and was taken home by his friends.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

B.T. EXAMINATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is heard from reliable source that the New Rules and Regulations of the B. T. course proposed by the Board of studies and passed by the Senate are not going to be sanctioned as such.

The old Rules required that a candidate could appear at the practical only after he had passed in the theoretical examination and thereafter had served for a year in a school. At the time of revising this whole course, the Senate knowing full well the futility of the condition of one year's service for the practical examination removed it, and allowed the candidates for B. T. to appear for both the theoretical and practical tests in the same year, as in London University. The Government is going to revert to the old practice. For what reason they are going to do this God only knows.

I may point out here to your readers, that London University has a year's course for teacher's diploma. And it examines the students in both theoretical and practical in the same year. There is no rule debarring any one who has not worked as a teacher to study for the diploma. Thus one can become a T. D. after only a year's experience in the London University. And these T. D's are considered superior in qualifications and appointed as professors of the Secondary Training College. But Government cannot allow such a thing in our Bombay University perhaps (?) because those coming for B. T. are generally men of experience ranging from 3 to 13 years. Even the Government generally depute teachers of at least 3 year's standing for B. T. And so one year should mean nothing to them. For, we Indians should learn from our Sarkar Mabap how to waste our time, which otherwise might be profitably utilized in studying after the Democles' sword of examination is removed. It would have been wiser for Government if they had required one year's additional practice in teaching in the case of fresh graduates or graduates of teaching experience less than three years or so. Would wiser counsels prevail with the Government before waste of time is perpetuated over us, leading to a stunted growth?—Yours, etc.,

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CARICATURE. A DEMOCRATIC ART

CARICATURIST. HISTORIAN AND PHILOSOPHER

Mr. C. R. Ashbee, M.A. Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and late Civic Adviser to the City of Jerusalem, is the author of a book that cannot fail to please many interested in the subject. Under the title of "Caricature" (Chapman and Hall, 21s. net) he tells the story of the caricaturists and their drawings, and the book is copiously illustrated with many of the world's most famous cartoons. Beautifully printed, it is a worthy history of a fascinating subject.

"What are the essentials in caricature?" asks Mr. Ashbee in an early chapter. "I suggest," he goes on, "they are, first, to get at the soul, or pith of the subject—and swiftly.

"Next, simplicity of expression; the line must be quick and firm.

"Then, statement with a minimum of explanatory text.

"Late, the possession by the artist or in his cartoon, of some quality, e.g., kindliness, or irony, or the sardonic, or the satiric—and always humour.

Then, quoting the definition, "Caricature is grotesque or ludicrous representive of persons or things by exaggeration of their most characteristic features," Mr. Ashbee proceeds:

"Things? Yes, but also ideas; for we must qualify, and extend our definition. How often are we not given a drawing in which there is no exaggeration of person or thing, and yet we feel it to be a caricature?

"Let us examine the word itself. It is from the Italian 'caricare' to overload or drag a weight just a little heavier than our vehicle can carry, and in that straw that might break the camel's back we have the essence of the definition. And so out of the exaggeration, the overload needed for caricature there arises the interesting question of the artist's approach to his subject. . . .

THE "SERIOUS PRESS" CARTOON.

"One of the most interesting of all developments," says Mr. Ashbee coming down to the present day, "in caricature at the beginning of the twentieth century is its absorption into and transformation of the Press itself by means of the satirical page. There is now some caricaturist on the staff of almost every paper, someone who can, in the graphic manner, interpret life's comedy. That the 'serious Press' has now its cartoon is evidence of the growing importance of caricature.

"A swift fable that is the aim: to meet this greater simplicity of mind and want of thought that comes of 'Education's Frankenstein'; and 'educated' or not, we all need it. The burden of life, of things, of mechanism, of advertisement, is becoming too great—caricature simplifies. There was given Aesop, says William Caxton, with whom the English printing press began, 'the gifte of speche for to speke dyverse fables and invenciones.' The art of caricature is our modern Aesop: it requires quick, instantaneous vision: the analogue rendered by an artist's hand through some mechanical process, and that shall drive at once to the heart.

"Countless are pictures, often by great draughtsmen, where with some simple formula the caricaturist has driven home a truth, or a lie, into the brain of his contemporaries."

"We have," he adds, "a news sheet of headlines or captions. If we pin a picture to it, if the caricaturist with vision comes along and draws his story, all the loose, untidy matter is suddenly precipitated. Brain and feeling are made one to strike swiftly home through the eye. The future of the art of caricature, I sometimes fancy, may lie there—we get back to the Broadside. . . .

"Caricature is essentially a democratic art," the author adds later. "It can only flourish under democratic conditions. It needs liberty of speech and expression. It is not possible under autocratic forms of government. An autocracy cannot afford to suffer laughter, it must destroy the jester or he itself destroyed. So caricature, as now understood, is the most concentrated form of critism, its essential quality being to strip all things of their deceptive gloss, and pitilessly to reveal their true meaning.

"Thus it comes that there is in this modern art of caricature because of its quality of flash-like interpretation, the power, that all great art possesses, of withholding and suddenly revealing itself. We discover, when we least expect it, that we understood all along what the artist was after—the revelation, through form, colour, line. We discover suddenly what his symbolment. . .

IMPERSONATION OF IDEAS.

"Kings and great people bulk less than they did in men's eyes a hundred years ago; history grows more impersonal; humanity is not less, it is even more important, but modern caricature, changing too, comes to be more and more an impersonation of ideas. The man in the street—this anonymous fellow—what is he thinking about? Get at the soul of him. How often in the last fifty years have we not found how the crowned head, the politician, the priest, even the Press itself have failed in the interpretation of the moment—but not the great caricaturist. The caricaturist has had the vision. We laugh with him, for we see that what he says is true. We don't know how but we know it is. Because it is what we ourselves were trying to think, and his laugh has revealed the truth.

"So when we look at European history through the art of caricature it comes to be ever less a history of persons and ever more a history of ideas."

And then in a notable sentence Mr. Ashbee says:—

"Your great caricaturist is both historian and philosopher. he achieves through sympathetic laughter."—"Public Opinion.

BRITISH GAME IN EGYPT

JOHN BULL AND UNCLE SAM TAKEN TO TASK

"The British plan of governing Egypt," says "The Nation" of New York, "is quite simple. Give the natives a show of self-government but keep all the police power in British hands. Create a Parliament with permission to talk but with no power to drive out the British invaders, or tax them directly, or take away their extra-territoral rights.

"Then, if the Parliament becomes obstreperous, suspend it for three years through a king appointed from London who is a creature of the British High Commissioner. That is what the British Government did on July 19—ten years after Egyptian workers had been drafted into a labour corps and compelled to help Britain win a war for the self-determination of subject peoples.

"For Egypt self-determination has included complete suppression of freedom of the Press, with British control of the Suez Canal, British armies on Egyptian soil, and a British General in command of Egyptian police.

"The Nationalists, who comprise about nine-tenths of the native population, have lost faith in a Government which has promised them 'freedom' some sixty-odd times, so they rejected the Surwat-Chamberlain treaty last spring and their Ministry resigned in a body."

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Business Bombay

"BORN CRIMINAL": A MYTH

AMERICAN PRISON GOVERNOR'S VIEW.

PLEA FOR NEW VIEW OF LAW-BREAKING.

The "born criminal" of popular imagination is a myth, declares the warden of Sing Sing, New York, "but the violation of law is a fact, and those who violate the law, regardless of whether or not they are ever apprehended and convicted, are criminals—yes, just that; if the shoe fits, it must be worn." Under the question title quoted above, Warden Lewis E. Lawes says in an article contributed to "World's Work" that in his twenty-four years of prison experience, contacting with over 30,000 convicted men, he has never seen a prisoner with receding forehead, receding chin, low, beetled brow, furtive eyes, large flapping ears, etc., "fore-doomed to crime by his physical make-up." That theory elaborated by Cesare Lombroso, we are reminded, was exploded by Dr. Charles Goring who, examining an equal number of English convicted criminals and non-criminals, found as many of Lombroso's physical stigmas in one class as the other. It is now known to all leading scientists, sociologists, and criminologists, continues Warden Lawes, "that lawbreakers are just as normal or abnormal as those who keep the law; that the "born-criminal" type does not exist and never has existed. Show me an American who looks like Uncle Sam or an Englishman who looks like John Bull and I shall grant the possibilty of finding a man who looks like the so-called typical born criminal."

Popular criminal theories, made up of a curious mixture of contradictory ideas, ancient and modern, do not square with the practical facts, according to Mr. Lawes. He points out that—

"The theory of criminality upon which most of the criminal law and practice of to-day is based is fundamentally religious and quasi-philosophical in principle and assumes that all men, despite any physical, mental, and environmental differences, are equally able to distinguish between right and wrong and should, therefore, be held equally accountable to the law.

"This theory falls down in important respects. Right and wrong in a religious and moral sense are not identical with right and wrong in a legal sense—a 'right' act morally may be a 'wrong' (criminal) act legally and, of course, vice versa. Moreover, the insane, feeble-minded, and ignorant are often not able to distinguish clearly between right and wrong in either a moral or a legal sense. But in recent years there has been a tendency to overemphasize the part that insanity, feeble-mindedness, and ignorance play in criminality."

The correct angle from which to approach the question of the criminal, according to Warden Lawes, is that "law determines crime; there would be no crime without law and, by the same token, no criminal without law."

"A criminal is, therefore, anyone and everyone who commits an act forbidden by law or omits an act commanded by law.

"I have discussed this point pro and con with hundreds of prominent men. Most of them when pressed for an answer have admitted that at one time or another they have violated laws (committed crimes), which would have resulted in imprisonment if they had been prosecuted for them. Some even admitted a sufficient number of violations to bring a 'life sentence' under the law as it now applies to 'fourth offenders.'

"The few who would not admit the commission of a crime conceded that they could imagine conditions under which they might commit a criminal act . . . . .

"Crime is not peculiar to a certain, specific type of a man. All mankind is potentially criminal under certain circumstances and conditions. Most men stumble and many fall. The warden further avers that society, in attempting to adhere to a jumble of theories, some of which have been exploded or discredited, and others of which are only 'half-backed,' complicates the criminal problem and—worse yet—actually produces most of its criminals.

"Society not only fails to catch and convict the 'big fellows,' who too often set the example or provide the incentive for the 'little fellows,' but it also blunders inexcusably in its handling of the convicted criminals. Some of these it kills—according to the old rule of 'an eye for an eye'—the others it punishes with imprisonment, varying the dose by the crime and at the whim of a judge who often knows little of practical penology. No concerted effort is made at either prevention or correction, and the result is that new criminals are being continuously created, and the old ones made worse by unwise and often unjust treatment."

THE HONEST THIEF.

The criminality of law violation arises from human impulses that are "neither good nor bad in themselves but only in relation to other things," this prison warden observes. In handling more than 10,000 "bad" men, he has found himself faced with an equal number of paradoxes and anomalies. "The gun-man-murderer in most instances proves to be tender-hearted; the bold robber, timid; the thief, honest." In work, "prisoners willingly return a great deal more to the prison and its management than is given them—be they gun-men or confidence tricksters." Many of them give themselves unsparingly and unselfishly to teaching or social service for fellow prisoners.

Moreover, prisoners quickly recognise merit and give credit to deserving fellow prisoners, we are told, and a thief in prison is despised by prisoners committed for theft; capital punishment is strongly upheld by men imprisoned for murder. "How do they square this attitude with their own crime?"

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

"Simple! Their acts were not crimes to their way of thinking. "I believe you are here for larceny arn't you? I asked a prisoner who complained that his fountain-pen (later found just where he had left it) had been stolen.

"Yes," he replied, "but I didn't really steal nothing. I had spent a lot of money on this girl, so when she gave me the go-by, I keeps her ring and sells it, and didn't get back near what I had spent on her.'

Crime is rarely a one-sided proposition, Warden Lawes contends:

"Guilt is rarely entirely personal. Responsibility must, in most instances, be shared by society, which takes credit for a man's virtues and should by the same token acknowledge at least some of the blame for his vices. The newspapers and movies must, in many instances, share a good deal of the responsibility of crime, but so too must the schools, the churches, and many thoughtless fathers, indulgent mothers, vain wives, underpaying employers, dishonest politicians, usurious bankers, and grasping money-lenders."

FATHER MARRIES HIS OWN DAUGHTER.

A MATRIMONIAL TANGLE.

If a novelist used as his theme the history of the family described below and carried them onward to such a poignant and tragic climax as they met with in real life, he might be accused of imaginative horror for the sake of shocking his readers.

Once again—Truth is stranger than fiction.

An astounding story, which reads more like a Greek tragedy than a freakish chapter of real life has reached Paris from Warsaw—the starting point of the almost incredible adventure.

Thirty years ago there lived at Lodz, in Poland, a tradesman named Longfuss. He was married and had two children, a boy and a girl. Conditions were not favourable in Lodz at that time; so in 1902 he decided to go to the United states in the hope of doing better.

All he could obtain in America at first was a job in a factory, and though he sent back to Poland part of his salary, and in his letters said the outlook was brightening, he hoped to send for his family, the time seemed very long to the lonely young wife. In the end the solitude preyed upon her mind so greatly that she fell ill and died.

COMING OF PROSPERITY.

By the first of the peculiar turns of fortune's wheel which Longfuss was to experience he began, shortly afterwards, to meet with success He went into business and prospered. But the death of his wife had turned his mind against Poland, and with that country he severed his connection completely. The children, whom he had known only as babies had been taken over by relatives and all communication ceased. Father and children were dead to one another. Longfuss settled down to an entirely new life in the United States. As a fairly wealthy businessman, he married again but for a second time was unfortunate his wife dying in giving birth to a girl.

Away in Poland, his children grew up in circle of working people. The daughter was apprenticed to a dressmaker, and the boy worked in a spinning factory. They lived together till 1915, when, as the result of the war, there was an upheaval in economic conditions at Lodz.

Young Longfuss had the same commercial gifts as his father. He abandoned his job in the spinning factory and threw himself heart and soul into his business deals.

After that everything he touched turned to gold. Fortune smiled on him every time he tempted her. So much so that from being a poor working lad, he became a wealthy man while still young.

When he had made a large fortune he left his native Poland for the gay city of Vienna to live a life of pleasure. Soon he invited his sister to join him.

Mlle. Longfuss had developed into a very pretty young woman, and, with plenty of money at her call she found that life was good.

Like their father before them, they decided to banish the sad memories of Poland from their minds.

Then Young Longfuss developed a desire to travel, and was attracted by the idea of a holiday in Jerusalem. He urged his sister to accompany him, but she now established as a favourite in gay-living circle in Vienna, did not want to abandon her whirl of pleasure, and decided to stay Young Longfuss went off to Jerusalem alone, and was so satisfied there that he prolonged his stay month after month.

Over in America the third child of Longfuss had was grown up, but her name was no longer Longfuss. Like many of the emigrants from Eastern Europe, her father had Anglicised his name when his business had extended. The daughter knew no name except her father's second one. And she knew nothing of Poland.

As a birthday present she was allowed to join in one of the long tours of Europe and the Mediterranean of which comfortably situated Americans are so fond. This included Jerusalem, with obvious appeal to Americans of Jewish descent. Here she met an attractive young man from Vienna, to whom she felt strangely drawn.

This meeting was, of course, not so weird a coincidence, as might seem at first sight, for the meeting places of wealth folk at Jerusalem are not so numerous as say to Paris or Loudon.

CABLED TO FATHER.

Anyhow, the smart young Viennese business man and the handsome daughter of a prosperous American citizen were so attracted by one another that they decided to marry. There was only one disadvantage—the absence of the father.

A cable was dispatched and a reply was received saying "Coming at once. Old Longfus arrived was immensely delighted with his prospective son-in-law, who had added the polish of Vienna to financial ability that greatly impressed the American businessmen.

And his happiness was increased when the sister having been sent for from Vienna he found that she was not only strikingly beautiful and charming but was prepared to marry an American millionaire despite the gap between their ages.

The double marriage was celebrated and Americans and Austrians—as they represented themselves—all went off to America.

While there, Poland somehow came to be mentioned, and brother and sister, in a rare mood, revealed their childhood at Lodz and the death of their mother after their father, virtually unknown to them had gone to the United States.

The terrible truth began to dawn on Longfuss. At first he was prostrated by the shock. Then his advisers counselled him to go to Lodz to make investigations.

He has lately been there, interrogating all those associated with the bringing up of the orphans.

And there the dreadful facts were confirmed. He had married his own daughter and his son had married a half-sister.

So, half way across the world, the fingers of Fate pointed, to make cruel game of four poor mortals!

TRUE FRIENDSHIP

"There is a whole world of difference between men and women in their respective interpretatation of the world 'friendship,'" was the comment of a London magistrate.

To a man, a sterling friendship between man and man is as permanent as a rock in the shifting tides of the world. It stands forth supreme in nobility and beauty among the great achievements of human existence. This heaven-sent gift is rare, but, once secured, it is something crystalised for all time in the words of Christ—"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

And his thoughts will turn, perhaps, to that "very gallant gentleman," Captain Oates, and to his simple words as he passed quietly to his death of self-sacrifice in the Antarctic blizzard—"I am just going outside, and I may be some time." Or he may echo the noble epitaph, which Leigh Hunt set upon his long and roving friendship with Shelley—"His name is ever a talisman to reconcile me to all men, even his enemies."

But this kind of friendship is not for woman and woman (says A. Corbett-Smith, in the "Daily Express.") It is beyond her attainment, beyond her imagining. Let her urge her pretended equality with men, here is something to which she can never aspire. And women, in their hearts know it to be true

The most that they can achieve towards friendship is the subtle freemasonry of their sex, that silent telepathy which bands the sisterhood together across the world, uniting it in even mutual attack against the weakling male; for attack is the essence of successful defence.

Three-fourths of the world's history is built on woman's interference between men. But what man has ever bothered even to cross the road to interfere between two women? The jealous impermanence is almost the only characteristic of the sex upon which he can instinctively rely.

A true friendship is largely impersonal. Hence its life-long survival through all weathers. But woman oozes personality at every pore. Offer her a simple general statement and she will at once apply it to herself.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A TEACHER

AN ENGLISH PROFESSOR'S VIEW

At the City of London of vacation course, Professor E. T. Campagnad, of the University of Liverpool, reports the "Manchester Guardian," said:—

"I am not preaching to you, I am trying to tell you simply some of the things I have observed, and which I believe to be important. If you are to do your work properly as teachers I think you have to be religious people, and unless you are I do not think you can stand the strain of your work. Assuming that you are religious people I do not think that in planning or delivering your lesson you will be asking yourselves what effect it will have on the souls or characters of your pupils.

"You will kep your minds steadily on your immediate task whatever the subject may be. But I believe that the lesson will be given with an artistic perfection which it would not possess if you forgot or laid down your religious character. We are often told that there are rough diamonds, but a stone possessing the qualities of diamond is not a diamond till it is polished. If it were set in a ring before being polished it would be nothing but an annoyance, an irritation, and a rock of offence.

"You are equipping your pupils to live in this world in which we all have our place, and to live also in the invisible eternal world. You never earn your living when you earn your pay; your business is also living, the enjoyment of life and the communicatiing of life to your pupils. For that there is no salary or reward.

"If you want to achieve delicacy of spirit you must practise hardness with yourselves, accepting and ever seeking unnecessary and quite avoidable burdens. The teacher should be an ascetic. He should go into a sort of athletic training of the spirit, for he will never know when the call upon him may be made. The character of such a person will tell on his pupils. They will see the results of activities in which they are not yet allowed to share."

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